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REAGAN PROPOSALS SAID AIMED AT U.S. SUPERIORITY

LD231334 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] Hardly had the fourth round of the Soviet-American talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms begun in Geneva when President Reagan announced changes in the American proposals which he contended cleared the way to progress. The President claimed that the reason for which no agreement had been reached at the previous round lay in what he called the intransigence of the Russians. We bring you a commentary by Viktor Vasilyev:

Both points made by the American President are far from reality. The true reason for the absence of progress at the talks is Washington's attempts to bring about unilateral disarmament by the Soviet Union and to assure military superiority of the United States. This is also the basic aim of President Reagan's alleged renewed proposal. It is quite clear that progress toward an agreement on such an important issue as strategic weapons would be possible only if the talks were based on equality and equal security. It was on this principle that the Soviet Union and the United States signed the previous agreements on missile systems and the SALT I and SALT II treaties on limiting strategic arms.

If some proposal or other disregards this principle, it stands no chance of success. At the current Geneva talks the principle of equality and equal security is undermined by the American proposals made at the previous three rounds and those outlined in the President's recent statement. What Washington proposed means that the Soviet Union and the United States should reduce the overall number of missile warheads to 5,000 each.

At first glance the proposal would seem to deal with equal reductions, but a more detailed analysis shows that this is not so. The point is that in addition to the overall level, the proposals provide for several sublevels. In particular, it calls for dividing the total number of warheads in two equal halves -- those mounted on land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles and those on submarine-based ballistic missiles.

Now the Soviet Union has 70 percent of all its warheads on land-based missiles, and the United States only 20 percent. Accordingly, under the American plan, the USSR would have to reduce its strategic defense potential by more than a half, that is, reduce many more missiles and warheads than the United States. Furthermore, a situation would develop in which the United States would get an opportunity to increase the number of warheads on its land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles. It already has such missiles, the MX, each carrying 10 warheads.

The only new thing in what is made out to be a renewed proposal by President Reagan is that it raises the number of missiles that each side could have. Earlier it was 850. Now it may range between 850 and 1,450. Still, the substance of the American proposal is basically the same, that is, to cut as much as possible off the backbone of the Soviet strategic potential while enabling the United States to build more of its own land-based missiles. The proposed rise in the missile ceiling is in full conformity with Washington's intentions of getting down to the (?development) of the (?unit) missiles.

So much for the land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles. As for submarines, the United States would have to reduce them slightly by discarding a few outdated vessels, while the Soviet Union would still have fewer submarines than the United States. Besides, the United States would retain its superiority in heavy bombers. At present, it has several times more than the Soviet Union. These bombers are now being armed with long-range cruise missiles.

This new class of strategic area, long-range cruise missiles, would be left entirely outside the picture. On the whole, the United States would be in possession of many more warheads than the Soviet Union, and to top it all, it will be able to deploy hundreds of new intercontinental missiles, thousands of long-range cruise missiles and hundreds of new heavy bombers.

Such is the so-called quality and reduction proposed by President Reagan. Needless to say that this approach can hardly be summed up as anything but an attempt to upset the strategic parity and to obtain military superiority. This is admitted by many authoritative experts in the United States itself. For instance, one of the experts on reduction of strategic armaments, an American negotiator on the SALT II agreement, Mr. Garthoff, said President Reagan's proposals are inclined toward giving America strategic advantages. In an article published by THE NEW YORK TIMES he said they would not facilitate progress at the talks. They wouldn't, indeed. And the Soviet Union, therefore, has strongly rejected America's inequitable formula.

On the other hand, there is the constructive Soviet proposal. It provides for truly equal and truly large reductions in strategic armaments. The USSR suggests that both sides reduce the total number of delivery vehicles to 1,800 each. The cuts should be made of all the components of strategic forces, that is, the land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles, submarine-based ballistic missiles and heavy bombers. The nuclear warheads would also be reduced to equal levels.

Besides, new avenues for the strategic arms race would be closed. To this end, the Soviet Union proposes a ban on the deployment of long-range cruise missiles. Unless the ban is imposed, the United States, in accordance with the Pentagon's plans, would deploy more than 12,000 such missiles. To halt the runaway nuclear arms build-up, the Soviet Union calls for an immediate nuclear freeze by all countries having such weapons -- freeze both with regard to the number of these weapons and to their quality. This would be an effective first step to reducing and ultimately fully eliminating nuclear armaments and consequently to removing in general the danger of a nuclear catastrophe.

Acting on an instruction from the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the country's parliament, the Soviet Government has called on the governments of the United States, Britain, France, and China to join it in a simultaneous nuclear freeze. The government statement says the freeze could initially be implemented by the Soviet Union and the United States, with the other nuclear powers following suit. As a result, it would become possible at last to break the vicious circle of the arms race, and that would be in the best interests of all nations.

ADELMAN REMARKS, U.S. STANCE AT ARMS TALKS DECRIED

LD232047 Moscow TASS in English 2056 GMT 23 Jun 83

["The Same Ill-Famed 'Zero Option'" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 23 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev: The Reagan administration sticks to a sabotage policy in such an important area as the curbing of the nuclear arms race. Kenneth Adelman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency [ACDA], speaking at the closed-door hearings in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Tuesday, told the senators, referring to President Ronald Reagan's "clear-cut position," that the United States will agree not to deploy its strategic MX missiles only if the Soviet Union scraps its heavy and medium ICMB's. The absurdity of this position could not but puzzle a number of American senators, who said that the Reagan administration at last made it clear what it means by the "fair deal" with the Soviet Union on the limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments.

Even Eugene Rostow, a "hawk" and former ACDA director, described the White House's position, according to the NBC television network, as an appalling method of conducting talks with the Soviet Union.

Is it about talks that the White House cares, if it puts forward one unacceptable proposal after another at the negotiations with the USSR in Geneva? One cannot fail to see that Adelman's proposal reveals the same ill-famed "zero option" of President Reagan, which is now offered with regard to strategic nuclear weapons. Demands are now being made that the Soviet Union dismantle its nuclear missile systems, whereas the United States will keep the entire nuclear potential of its "triad" and will suspend only the deployment of MX missiles.

Can one regard the White House's position as serious? Moreover, for the juggling with the totally unacceptable "zero option" in the field of nuclear armaments at the talks with the Soviet Union now attests not to the possible tactical manoeuvering during the "bargaining" at the Geneva talks, but rather to a political arrogance of the leading figures in the Reagan team who advance deliberately unacceptable proposals, to the presumptuous conceit of the present U.S. Government which believes that it has the right to any unseemly escapade in view of the world public.

There should be no doubts in American society, and above all in the White House circles, that it is possible and necessary to have business with the Soviet Union only on an equal footing. The Soviet side does not beg for such equality: There is simply no other sensible way out in the objectively established situation -- the existing parity in the balance of U.S. and Soviet forces. The Soviet Union, naturally, will not allow the disruption of the military-strategic equilibrium between socialism and imperialism. They in Washington, however, seem to be unwilling to put up with such equality, and the Reagan administration is seeking to gain military superiority come what may. This aim is served by Reagan's "zero options" at the talks on nuclear armaments in Geneva -- both strategic and medium-range in Europe. With this aim in view, the Washington administration reports to subterfuges of all sorts and primitive tricks.

U.S. BRINGING ABOUT 'BREAKDOWN' OF GENEVA TALKS

LD240212 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1915 GMT 24 Jun 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] The Government of Belgium and the U.S. Administration have signed a memorandum allowing Pentagon specialists to carry out preparatory work on Belgian territory in connection with the forthcoming deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles there. This action by the Belgian Government has provoked stormy indignation among the public of the country.

Not waiting for the outcome of the Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe, the United States is making full-scale preparations for the deployment of American Pershing-II missiles and cruise missiles in a number of European states. According to a report by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Washington has virtually begun the deployment of the new American missiles and service personnel in Western Europe. According to the paper, 20,000 American servicemen have already arrived in the countries on whose territory these missiles are to be deployed, and the first consignments of equipment have arrived. In a number of places, construction work and other preparations for the creation of the missile bases are already underway.

A correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR points out that preparations for the deployment of the new missiles at the Greenham Common Base, 50 km from London, and also in the Comiso region, Italy, are proceeding very energetically. In forging ahead with the deployment of its new nuclear missiles, Washington is in fact bringing about the breakdown of the Geneva talks on this question and is not aspiring to conclude any sort of agreement before the implementation of its plans.

REACTION TO MBFR DRAFT AGREEMENT SUBMISSION NOTED

LD241818 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1440 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Commentary by Anatoliy Doronin]

[Text] The European public has welcomed with approval the draft of an all-embracing agreement on mutual reduction of armed forces and weapons and, connected with this, on measures in central Europe, which was put forward by the socialist countries at the talks in Vienna. It was evaluated as an important initiative which has been summoned to take the Vienna talks out of a stalemate.

The talks in Vienna in which representatives of NATO countries and of the Warsaw Treaty are taking part have been going on for 10 years. It would seem that, with the availability of good will on the part of both sides, this period of time is more than sufficient for working out a mutually acceptable agreement. Nonetheless, up to now it has not been attained. With the so-called numbers game, the NATO countries have led the talks into a stalemate and, what is no less deplorable, have turned them into a distinctive symbol of the impossibility of attaining agreement on disarmament for many in the West.

The new initiative by the socialist countries has been called up not only to lead the Vienna talks to a constructive completion, but also to strengthen the hope that political agreements on disarmament can be achieved in principle not only at the Vienna talks but at all others either directly or indirectly connected with disarmament. The essence of the proposal of the socialist countries consists of the fact that, irrespective of any kind of disputes or divergences in evalutations of the present numbers of the NATO forces and of the Warsaw Treaty, the differences in evaluations have become a stumbling block at the talks. A start should be made in reality on reducing forces and weapons in central Europe, taking it to the level of 900,000 men for each side, that is, 700,000 in the land forces and 200,000 as the limit on air force personnel.

Taking into account the fact that the Western proposal contains similar figures, then there is a real possibility that an agreement can be reached. With regard to another group of questions, which were also an obstacle for a long time -- namely, control over carrying out arms reductions -- the socialist countries have proposed a complex of measures which to a certain extent also take into account the position of the West. Altogether, the draft of the agreement put forward by socialist countries represents a compromise allowing, on the basis of the principles of reciprocity and equal obligations, for no loss of security of any kind for the sides and individual countries taking part in the talks and for the reduction of forces together with their weapons to start without delay.

The NATO representative at the Vienna talks announced that the given draft will be studies with great care. However, how many times over the last 10 years after such a statement has there followed the announcement of the unacceptability of the socialist countries' proposals? One would like to believe that this time common sense will finally triumph and that the West will give the positive reply which is awaited by the peoples of Europe.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD261652 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0845 GMT 26 Jun 83

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Igor Petrovich Belyayev, head of the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA foreign affairs section; Gennadiy Ivanovich Gerasimov, APN political observer; and Vitaliy Sergeyevich Sobolev, all-union radio commentator]

Discuss Peace Movements

[Text] [Sobolev] Hello, comrades. The World Assembly "For Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War" has been working this week in the capital of socialist Czechoslovakia. Peace fighters from about 140 countries and over 100 international organizations were represented at this assembly, a truly international event. Half of the approximately 3,000 participants in the assembly were delegates from the developed capitalist countries, one-third from the developing countries, and one-fifth from the socialist countries. About 200 came from India, and over 160 from the United States.

The main attention was devoted to concrete work in 22 disucssion groups. They discussed the very important themes of how to avert the danger of a nuclear war and achieve disarmament, and so on. Of great importance were the meetings, according to profession, for exchanging experiences and planning futher actions.

The British MP Lamond, for instance, noted: We politicians have an exceptional opportunity to influence the course of international events and we bear enormous responsibility for the fate of mankind. Kvasil, president of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, said: Science has great moral and political influence. Therefore the responsibility of scientists for the future of mankind is also enormous. La Rocque, the retired U.S. admiral -- quite a few former military chiefs in NATO countries came to Prague -- reported that the Washington Information Center, of which he is director, is working on the creation of a plan for the year 2000 with the aim of showing the broad possibilities for cooperation between states with different social systems. I want to emphasize that there was not simply an exchange of views, but also talk about concrete matters providing for concrete and extremely important results, as you are aware. In particular, much may be done by the peace fighters who are doctors. Their representatives were in Prague and they were also holding a congress in the Netherlands.

Gennadiy Ivanovich, it seems to me that when a U.S. doctor such as Benjamin Spock, who is known and deeply respected by parents throughout the world, speaks on problems of peace and disarmament, he is listened to with no less attention than the President of the United States. What do you think?

[Gerasimov] I think you are right. Benjamin Spock is in action once again. He was an energetic campaigner against U.S. aggression in Vietnam and despite his advanced years is active once again because he fears for the future of American children. He has this to say: Reagan and his circle are intent on opposing any talks on a basis of equality. What reason do they have for a freeze or total ban on nuclear tests when these politicians have formed the intention to push ahead with the arms race, to wear down the Soviet Union, to drive it into a corner and then to pose a nuclear ultimatum! They are indeed ready to sacrifice 20 million Americans in order to be victorious in a prolonged war. How many Western Europeans and Soviet people have already been put into their computers? That is what Spock has been saying. He goes on to say: Honestly speaking, as an American I can only marvel at the steadfastness of the Soviet leadership. Time and time again it calls upon the other side to take a sober look at the realities of our world.

As you mentioned, Vitality Sergeyevich, besides the very important assembly in Prague there was also the Congress of World Physicians for Averting Nuclear war in Amsterdam. This was on a smaller scale, perhaps, but this shows the scale of the peace movement. I can also mention events of the week such as the peace festival in the Vincennes Forest near Paris where a half a million people gathered. This was the most massive antiwar demonstration in France.

In the United States itself there were antiwar demonstrations on Monday from Connecticut to California, and 1,100 people were arrested. As far as Amsterdam is concerned, the doctors there discussed the problems of nuclear war for the third time. With figures in hand they proved: First, the biggest nuclear illusion is the idea that nuclear war is some kind of war which only differs from conventional war in its scale; another nuclear illusion is that this war can be limited or controlled somehow, a third illusion is that it is possible to achieve some kind of nuclear superiority in the quantity and quality of armaments, and so forth. They adopted an interesting document and made something in the nature of a revision to the Hippocratic Oath, which is the doctor's traditional oath to be true to his profession and to his duty. They proposed to add the following words: Realizing that nuclear weapons constitute an unprecedented challenge to my profession and that nuclear war will be the last epidemic for mankind, as a 20th century doctor I shall do everything in my power to avert nuclear war. I rather think that this appeal could be extended not just to doctors, but to other professions as well.

[Belyayev] The third international congress of physicians adopted another document -- an appeal to Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and to President Reagan of the United States. In this appeal they have placed the main thoughts concerning the concrete problems discussed at the congress. They recalled that a little over 2 decades ago the great Albert Einstein said that we have to devise different criteria for thinking if we want to survive the nuclear age. We need to think in a new way and not give in to the illusions that is possible to put off nuclear weapons are deployed, or that nuclear war may be limited or survived. Not one of the existing disputes between East and West is of such importance as our common concern to avert nuclear war. I think this mention is very apt and I should like to return again to Prague. It seems to me that the work of the Prague Assembly itself is a life-asserting activity by the peace supporters and a contribution to the great antiwar struggle which is presently unfolding without exception in every state around the globe.

[Sobolev] Indeed, comrades, we began our talk -- certainly not for the first time in this program -- by speaking about the activities of the antiwar movement, a movement that is an extremely important, influential and, to my mind, completely just one. At the same time a certain question may arise. Very prestigious people are expressing opposition to the nuclear arms race at the same time the governments of the United States and its allies are continuing to carry out their evil work. Indeed, there have been reports that they have just tested the MX missile and launched a new submarine. What, then, in actual fact is the influence of the antiwar movement? It seems to me that the degree to which the leaders of the Western countries are concerned about the influence of the antiwar movement on the minds of the inhabitants of their countries is shown by their numerous recent pronouncements -- absurd and lacking in common sense -- in which they attempt to present their own actions in a favorable light. On the one hand they are denigrating the antiwar movement, while on the other they are declaring their solidarity with its aims. On the one hand they present themselves as unceasing peacemakers, but at the same time they assure people that the arms race is the best path to peace. Such distorted logic is by no means new and for a long time now has not been deceiving anyone.

As far back as 1933 the Canadian humorist Stephen Leacock wrote a story about the international maritime non-agreement. Exactly half a century has elapsed, but one might think that Leacock was citing Thatcher or Reagan. The British Government, Leacock wrote, has published reports about the building of five new battle cruisers. These reports also note that this is just the first step toward doing away completely with the Navy.

He goes on to write the following: A special message from the U.S. Government said that to avert the mounting threat of war in Europe, the United States will build 20 battle cruisers of maximum displacement and, if the need arises, will considerably increase their number. In short, the United States is ready to build as many cruisers as are needed to maintain order in Europe. The message went on to point out that the United States undertakes all expenditure for the construction of these ships. Thus they will cost Europe precisely nothing and will be ready to act at any moment to defend Europe's interests. The United States itself will derive no benefit from this. It has no vested interest, no plans, no schemes, no intentions, no prejudices -- absolutely nothing.

That is what was written 50 years ago about the aforementioned formidable weapons of the time, but the spirit of imperialist hypocrisy is conveyed in such a way that we may perceive it even now. With such a stance on the West's part it is indeed possible only to achieve a non-agreement -- at that time a maritime one and now a nuclear one. But, if the hypocrisy of the rulers was understood half a century ago, it is even more clearly understood at the present time.

Indeed, the statements by Doctor Benjamin Spock attest very clearly to precisely this. Even people who are in principle ideologically alien to us, that is, who are ideologically incomparably closer to say Reagan or Thatcher in modern international politics and in concrete matters, at the same time often act in favor of the same aims as we do, that is to say they are even accepting Soviet peace initiatives as their own and are supporting them and propagandizing them.

Summit Possibility With U.S.

[Gerasimov] For this reason and for a number of other reasons the Reagan administration is now speaking more about peace. In particular, the politicians in Washington have begun to speak about the possibility of some kind of summit meeting. This issue is an important one and, to my mind, an interesting one. It might perhaps be worthwhile to dwell on it in somewhat more detail. It must be said that since the war all the U.S. presidents, whatever the political climate, have had meetings with Soviet leaders. That includes Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, Ford, and Carter. But the Reagan administration decided to rule out such a possibility. Edwin Meese, the President's assistant, said in April 1981 that the idea of a summit meeting is not an element of U.S. foreign policy. Indeed, he emphaiszed this thought by saying that it is an extremely important aspect of the U.S. approach toward the Soviet Union. This, incidentally, was Washington's response to the invitation for a dialogue at all levels, including the summit level, that was uttered in February 1981 -- a month after Reagan's advent to power -- from the authoritative rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Furthermore, it must be remembered that the invitation was made in spite of the unprecendentedly severe statements against the Soviet Union which the President permitted himself at his first press conference. The point is that for the USSR, Soviet-U.S. dialogue is a policy, taking into account the special responsibility of the two leading nuclear powers for the fate of the world, whereas for the present Washington administration this is not so much a question of policy, it appears, as one of political intrigue.

Now they are reviewing their original position and are talking about a summit meeting.

What is the reason for this? I think there are both domestic and foreign policy considerations here. In the field of domestic policy they have to take into account the antiwar movement. Another consideration is the coming elections. They are still some way off but it is already time to try on the peace-loving mantle. In the field of foreign policy -- this is an interesting aspect -- account must be taken of the allies too. Helmut Schmidt, in his day, spoke in favor of a Soviet-U.S. summit. So does his successor and opponent, Helmut Kohl. In other words, a meeting is supported by the different sides of the FRG political spectrum. This summit was recommended by Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone, so Reagan, to show that he listens to his allies, is to some extent speaking in favor of such a meeting. However, the whole point if that the U.S. Administration lacks the most important thing -- a constructive aim. It is necessary to create the essential prerequisites for holding such a meeting. This week Comrade Gromyko's replies to a TASS correspondent's questions were published. In answer to the first question, which was about this meeting, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko pointed out that in the Soviet view a certain degree of mutual understanding on major questions which determine the state of relations between the two countries and the general international situation was required. Also required is a desire on the part of both sides to really strive toward positive shifts, or better still, a breakthrough in mutual relations. So far U.S. policy shows no real sign of conducting affairs seriously.

Arms Reductions

[Sobolev] Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko touched on another question in this regard, too, Gennadiy Ivanovich.

[Gerasimov] Yes, the question of a freeze. Well, by the word "freeze" everyone now understands that this means a freeze on nuclear arsenals. The Supreme Soviet proposed -- and this was dispatched to the appropriate destintions -- that all the nuclear powers should freeze their nuclear arsenals. This is quite a simple method of coming to stop in order to then commence limitations and cutbacks of nuclear weapons.

[Sobolev] It is backed by a very broad strata of the public throughout the world precisely because it is simple and comprehensible to all. In particular, one of the American delegates at the Prague assembly said that over 220 U.S. tonws and 10 states had adopted special resolutions backing the idea of a freeze.

[Gerasimov] According to public opinion polls, the majority of the population in America supports a freeze. It is a very popular idea. Incidentally, in Amsterdam the doctors have also voiced their support for a freeze.

[Sobolev] In Western Europe, for example in the FRG and France, polls have shown that a majority of the populations supports this idea that one must first stop in order to subsequehtly turn back. This is what the USSR is proposing.

[Gerasimov] We have just been talking about nuclear matters, of course, but I think we may also mention the fact that in the sphere of so-called conventional weapons such extraordinary things have now been thought up that these, too, are becoming weapons of mass destruction.

[Sobolev] Gennadiy Ivanovich, it seems to me that the problem of conventional weapons in general is of fundamental importance since the West is refusing to cut back nuclear weapons, claiming that the USSR supposedly has superiority in conventional weapons.

[Gerasimov] In this regard I would like to mention another important initiative from the socialist countries at the Vienna negotiations. Talks on arms and armed forces in central Europe have been going on there -- an entire marathon in Vienna -- for 10 years now. This week the socialist countries, with Czechoslovakia acting on their behalf, have proposed a draft agreement for mutual reduction of armed forces and arms and measures connected with this in central Europe. This new initiative is designed to release the Vienna talks from their standstill. Thus far the reaction of the West is unclear. Let us hope that it will be a serious one and that the Western countries will take a serious attitude to this Soviet [as heard] proposal.

In brief, our proposal provides for lowering the possibility of confrontation between conventional armed forces and arms in Europe, and for reducing the armed forces of each side to an equal collective level of 900,000 men, including land forces amounting to 700,000 men.

Near East Situation

[Sobolev] Now I think we may proceed to the problems of a peaceful settlement in the Near East. I would like to note that the United States and Israel are quietly celebrating their victory. The are trying to extract from the current situation which has emerged in and around Lebanon certain dividends in other regions of the Near East, too.

Last week the head of the U.S. Administration declared that Israeli settlements in the West Bank present no obstacle on the path to peace. The question of the settlements is essentially one of annexation, noiseless annexation, annexation without any declaration, a de facto annexation which in the future can be consolidated as legal. Consequently, the question of the settlements is one of territory. The question of the settlements is a problem, along with the Palestinian problem, which is fundamental to a Near East settlement. The Israeli prime minister has long sought this very step from the U.S. President.

[Gerasimov] One of the reasons is the coming election.

[Belyayev] It is just that an election campaign compels Reagan to bow to the Jewish community in the United States so that the latter will ensure his reelection to a second term.

[Sobolev] On the whole, it seems to me that Israel always gets everything it wants from Washington.

[Gerasimov] Yes, those settlements are being built to a certain extent with American money, that is certain.

[Sobolev] Certainly.

[Belyayev] The point is that that $800 million which have been allocated to Israel as economic aid to a significant extent explain why the Israeli Government can finance the establishment of the settlements with its own funds.

Incidentally, when I was in Israel recently, I heard Israelis saying there is too little money for the needs of education and too little money for tertiary education but for the settlements there is all you can want. This is precisely what Begin has been doing for a very long time. Aggression, any aggression, whether overt or covert, is openly funded from a very full purse, I would say, and this purse is above all due to U.S. aid.

[Gerasimov] The settlers are lured in by cheap apartments.

[Belyayev] Yes, of course, because these apartments are built on favorable terms and on other people's land which does not have to be paid for.

[Sobolev] The thing is that the country's housing crisis is continuing.

[Belyayev] It is worse than a housing crisis. You know, in Tel Aviv -- we saw this with our own eyes -- there are a lot of slums and there is not even the money to demolish them. Consequently the policy of annexation is continuing and is fraught with very serious consequences. In connection with this I would like to stress that this yet again confirms the complete coincidence of interests, any interests you care to name -- political, military-strategic, and even ideological interests -- between Israel and the United States in the Near East and beyond. In the final analysis this coincidence of interests is now helping the Israeli Government to block a Near East settlement. Furthermore, they want to impose an Israeli peace, or a U.S. peace, or an Israeli-U.S. peace, but in practice it is not peace. Israel and the United States want to do this in the process of bilateral relations, dictating to the Arabs, dictating to all mankind, the terms of which peace must exist in this vast region.

[Gerasimov] Not so long ago the U.S. newspaper THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR published an interesting article on this subject by specialists on the Near East in which it is said that it is impossible to find peace, it is impossible to find a settlement in the Near East, without the participation of the Russians. Although the President stated at one of his press conferences that there is allegedly nothing for the Soviet Union to do in the Near East and that, of course, the United States has something to do, nevertheless the situation is such that it is impossible for the Soviet Union to be removed from a settlement. These writers say that thanks to geographical factors the Russians have legitimate interests in the Near East.

[Belyayev] The Soviet Union does have legitimate interests in the Near East. This is an unalterable fact and it is impossible to refute it. As far as the statement by Reagan that you quoted is concerned, Gennadiy Ivanovich, this is not a new statement of this kind. Essentially it is a continuation of the reasoning of Henry Kissinger, who said several years ago that the Russians have to be driven out of the Near East. But we are neighbors and consequently we are far from indifferent to the question of what is going to be done in this region. Both our security and our concrete economic and trading interests are affected here.

The Soviet Union is now now a passive observer of what is taking place in the Near East. As Comrade Gromyko stressed in his report at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet: We are operating actively in order to secure a just peace here. We have proposed that an international conference on the Near East be called and we are doing a great deal to achieve the implementation of our proposal. A decisive role in this belongs primarily to the peoples of the Near East, first and foremost the Arab peoples who are defending their independence and struggling for a just settlement, including a solution of the Palestinian problem. Ultimately the decisive word really belongs to those who want this region to stop being a source of permanent wars, to stop being a source of threats for universal peace and security.

Central America 'Crisis'

[Sobolev] Continuing our discussion, I think we have to say that this week has brought us new indications of the crisis in the regimes of the dictators in Latin America.

I want to begin our discussion of this with yet another striking example of Washington hypocrisy which was provided by President Reagan when he received Magana, the president of El Salvador. This is how the host described his visitor in his speech of greeting: President Magana is a courageous and talented leader. He is achieving remarkable successes in the difficult task of establishing democracy in El Salvador. That is what he said. Magana returned the sentiment. We, he said, stand for democracy, freedom, and all those principles which have made your country great, that is to say, the United States.

The words of another oppressor, an Uruguayan general, sound even more like a caricature. He expressed himself like this: We are democrats. Our parents were democrats. Our wives are democrats. Our children are democrats. We all stand firmly for democracy. He went on to add with typical army frankness: But the Uruguayan people are not yet mature enough for democracy.

Pinochet, too, declares himself to be a democrat. All these dictator-generals act and talk in the same way because they follow and repeat the U.S. President and because they have undergone identical training in U.S. colleges. It is there that they have been taught how to carry out coups d'etat and how to suppress resistance by terror. Extracts from training manuals for Latin American officers have been published. It turns out that there is a special section in these manuals about the coup d'etat. At the same time the present dictators have undergone lessons in demagogy. Under Carter a special discipline, human rights, was even introduced in these colleges.

But neither terror nor demagogy are saving the generals, Pinochet in particular. A new wave of the protest movement has been unfolding in Chile since May. Despite mass arrests, killings, and other tested Pinochet methods, a general strike began last Thursday, the first during the years of dictatorship. Pinochet looked at his U.S. instructions and tried to resort to a different method: demagogy. He announced that he is giving permission for a number of political emigres to return to Chile and that he is willing to increase the pay of several categories of working people. But the Chileans are fighting not for handouts but to restore democracy, not in the Pinochet meaning of the word, but in the direct one.

What is more, a characteristic feature of the current demonstrations is the participation of people who in the past have supported Pinochet, like Rodolfo Seguel, head of the workers' national command, which has organized this general strike. Rodolfo is far from being a communist. While he was still a young man he welcomed the 1973 coup, but now he opposes Pinochet and has been thrown into prison. His release is one of the conditions of the strikers. Quinteros, leader of the union of truck and taxi owners, has been arrested too. Before 1973 U.S. companies and the CIA spent considerable amounts on this union, calling on it to strike against the Allende government. Now the union is striking against Pinochet. In a manifesto which has been published, young officers, too, are in favor of democratic changes. In a word, the broad, antidictator front, which the Communist Party is in favor of, is increasingly becoming a reality. Herein lies the success, the most important success, of the strike, something which it has already won no matter what its ultimate outcome.

[Gerasimov] Several observers are already predicting that the ruling junta perhaps might have to replace this odious figure, Pinochet, with another dictator. But I think that the Chileans are fighting against dictatorship in general, not just against Pinochet.

Western Economy

[Sobolev] In conclusion, comrades, I want to talk about the state of the economy in the West. Of late the tone of reports, at least those coming from some countries, has become more cheerful.

If one is to believe these reports, then in the United States, for example, production has again started to rise following a period of stagnation and recession. But the experts' optimism is very cautious. There have been periods of renewed activity during the past 10 years but they have not lasted long and the crisis has subsequently returned with fresh vigor. In general, the statistics give an extremely relative understanding of the state of affairs. The statistics include military production which, as we know, has been given a new push under Reagan. A congressional committee has calculated the profits of 169 military corporations. Of these, 164 each year receive incomes amounting to between 50 and 200 percent of their capital. Three corporations extract 500 percent of their capital. Three corporations extract 500 percent profits from the Treasury, and one of them even 2000 percent, -- its profits are 20 times the size of its capital.

[Gerasimov] This is a case like that famous quotation in Marx' DAS KAPITAL. Marx gives a quotation from an economist who said that given profit percentages of that kind capitalism is prepared to commit any kind of crime.

[Sobolev] Yes. But things are not going so well with other companies which are engaged in peaceful production. Over the past 5 years real wages in America have fallen by 15 percent and the present movement forward in production will scarcely bring any change for the better. Senator Edward Kennedy has said that as a result of tax concessions adopted by the White House, over the next 10 years oil companies alone will receive $33 billion dollars in additional profits. Taxes on well-to-do Americans are to be reduced by 15 percent, while the levies upon the poorest strata will be increased by 28 percent. If only the revival in the economy might at least be able to hold out the promise to the working people of a reduction in unemployment, but no -- the most optimistic calculations and forecasts assert that unemployment over the next years will grow and at best will remain at the present level until the end of the decade. If we look even further ahead, Blanchard, director general of the International Labor Organization, considers that 1 billion people will be looking for work without success in the nonsocialist countries in the year 2000. Mainly they will be young people, women, the elderly, and workers. It has to be said that the arms race is rightly considered to be one of the causes both of the crisis and of unemployment. At the Prague conference, therefore, they rightly examined the economic aspects of the arms race.

[Gerasimov] Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, speaking at the plenum of the Central Committee on this issue, put it like this: If it is possible to reduce the level of arms and of military expenditure on both sides and to embark upon disarmament, which we are actively striving for, then this will greatly benefit all countries and peoples.

[Sobolev] At this point, comrades, we conclude our broadcast. Thank you for your attention. All the best.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA HITS U.S. 'ADVENTURIST' POLICY

PM241445 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Jun 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "In the Interests of the Security of Peoples"]

[Text] The contemporary situation in the international arena is distinguished by an unprecedented exacerbation of the struggle between the two social systems in the world. The aggressiveness of ultrareactionary forces, headed by U.S. imperialism, has been sharply stepped up. Attempts are being made to turn back the process of historical development at any cost. The extreme right-wing of monopoly bourgeoisie is gaining the upper hand in leading capitalist countries and it regards military force as a universal means of resolving all disputed issues.

Under conditions of a sharp growth in the danger of war, the Communist Party and the Soviet state are making titanic efforts to ward off the threat of war, achieve fundamental improvement in international relations, and consolidate and develop all good principles in these relations. A new and convincing confirmation of this was provided by the results of the CPSU Central Committee's June (1983) Plenum and the 8th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation.

The problems of the international situation and the Soviet Union's foreign policy occupied an exceptionally large place in the vivid speech by Comrade Yu.V.Andropov at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum and in the report, discussed there, on topical problems of the party's ideological and mass political work. This question, as is well known, was also submitted for discussion by the deputies at the supreme organ of state rule in our country. The defense of the Soviet Union's state interests, the strengthening of the positions of world socialism, the support of the peoples' struggle for national liberation and social progress, the prevention of aggressive wars, the attainment of universal and total disarmament and the consistent implementation of the principle of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems -- these are the pivotal directions of Soviet foreign policy.

The profound analysis of contemporary international relations that was made at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum has shown that the questions concerning the prevention of a new war have now come to the forefront. "...The question of preserving peace on earth," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov stressed in his speech, "is today, and will be in the foreseeable future, the pivotal problem in our party's foreign party."

Soviet foreign policy is based on the sober consideration of the fact that today the United States and the other NATO countries are gambling mainly on attaining military superiorty over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact Organization, on an unrestrained arms race camouflaged by fabrications about a "Soviet military threat." Washington's adventurous policy, straining international tension to its limits, is pushing mankind toward a nuclear catastrophe.

No other task today is more important than to prevent such a catastrophe and halt the nuclear madness. To preserve and strengthen peace and ensure reliable security for all peoples -- this is what the Soviet Union is striving for. This is the goal that is served by the broad package of initiatives proposed by our country recently. They cover a wide range of issues connected with the fundamental and vital interests of the population of all countries and continents of the world. They also include the proposal, made by the USSR Supreme Soviet, that all powers possessing nuclear arms should freeze all nuclear weapons in their possession both quantitatively and qualitatively.

The Soviet Union is not alone in its struggle for the security of people. The other socialist community countries are standing beside it. Their policy has become a factor of enormous significance for ensuring lasting peace on earth. The Political Declaration by Warsaw Pact member-states, adopted in Prague in January 1983, proposes a real alternative to the nuclear catastrophe and indicates constructive ways to preserve peace. The strengthening of the cooperation and cohesion of socialist countries is the foremost direction of the CPSU's and Soviet state's international activity.

The USSR's foreign political course is met with understanding not just in the socialist countries. It is acclaimed by all honest people on the planet, both in the countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, which have been liberated from colonial or semicolonial dependence, and in the capitalist world, by all who are capable of realistically evaluating the situation on the international arena. Nevertheless, in Washington and in the capitals of some other NATO countries, the determining role of politics is played by people who refuse to listen to the voice of reason.

Having taken the path of global confrontation with the USSR and the socialist world as a whole, the United States is de facto sabotaging any talks with the USSR and would like to force our country into unilateral disarmament so as to attain military superiority over it. Washington is striving to rally all antisocialist forces and form a new military coalition against the Soviet Union. The NATO countries are launching a qualitatively new round of the arms race by developing a means for delivering a first "disabling" strike against the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries. A special threat is posed by the deployment of many hundreds of U.S. medium-range missiles in West Europe planned by the NATO countries.

Under these conditions, continuing the persistent, consistent, and purposeful struggle to improve the international situation, strengthen the security of peoples, and prevent a new war, the Soviet Union is forced to take countermeasures to consolidate its own defense capability. Let no one think that the USSR can be forced into concessions which would endanger the security and peaceful life of Soviet people and working people in the fraternal socialist countries. The futility of such calculations was emphasized yet again at the CPSU Central Committee's June plenum.

The Soviet Armed Forces are a mighty factor for restraining the aggressive forces of imperialist reaction. The Communist Party and the Soviet state are doing everything necessary to increase their combat might. Ardently approving and comprehensively supporting our party's Leninist foreign policy, the Soviet soldiers are fully determined to make a worthy contribution to the cause of strengthening the security of all peoples through their selfless labor. The soldiers of the Army and the Navy see this as their patriotic and international duty.

PRAVDA ON PLO, PEACE MOVEMENT, FREEZE PROPOSALS

PM271041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 83 First Edition p 5

[Pavel Demchenko "International Review"]

[Text, There Is No More Important Task

The past week has been linked with a tragic date in our people's history. It was 42 years ago that the monring quiet of the longest summer day was broken by artillery shelling and the sinister roar of tank engines, the wailing of sirens and bombs falling on cities. Thus began the war perfidiously unleashed against our motherland by Hitler's fascism -- the darket force of imperialism.

The entire country, from the smallest to biggest citizen, rose to repulse the enemy. It took us 1,418 blazing days and nights to defeat. It took slightly over 100 days more after that to complete the defeat of Japanese militarism and draw a line under the tragedy of World War II, the bloodiest war in human history. It took over 50 million human lives, reduced thousands of cities and villages to ruins, and left a trail of devastation in many countries. These figures cause a shudder in everyone who cherishes life, and make them think about the lessons of history and recall again and again the danger which now looms over the world. This danger is far more terrible than before. The destructive power of modern means of mass annihilation is increased many times over. If the irreparable happens and imperialism stokes the flames of war, hundreds of millions of people could die in literally hours.

The mounting threat of the outbreak of nuclear war is a grim reality of our day. As Comrade Yu.V. Andropov noted at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum: "There has been an unprecedented aggravation of the struggle between the two world social systems, yet the attempt to resolve the historic dispute between these systems through military conflict could be fatal to mankind.

"The nature of the further development of mutual relations between them, that is essentially the question of preserving world peace, is both today and for the foreseeable future the pivotal problem of our party's foreign policy."

If the development of events in the international arena has not reached the fatal borderline, then mankind is indebted to a considerable extent for that to our party, the Soviet state, and the socialist community countries, which actively and purposefully pursue a policy of peace and the peoples' security.

It is profoundly symbolic that it was on 22 June, the day the Great Patriotic War against the fascist invaders began, that our central press published the Soviet Government appeal to the governments of the United States, Britain, France, and China. This document, based on the USSR Supreme Soviet June session resolution, contains the proposal that powers possessing nuclear weapons should freeze all their nuclear arms both quantitatively and qualitatively.

The appeal notes that the Soviet Union is far from regarding a freeze as an end itself, but views this measure as an effective first step on the path toward the reduction, and ultimately the total abolition, of nuclear arms. A very important and constructive proposal aimed at reducing armed forces and armaments in central Eruope was recently submitted by the socialist countries at the Vienna talks.

These major new initiatives show once again the consistency of our state and the socialist community in the struggle for peace, the reduction of armaments and military expenditure, and disarmament. At the same time, according with the interests of all peoples, they are in keeping with the powerful antiwar movement which has now developed in various parts of the world.

The World Assembly "For Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War" has been held in Prague. Over 3,000 representatives of numerous antiwar movements and organizations came here from 140 countries to exchange the experience they have accumulated and discuss paths for joint and parallel actions in the struggle to preserve and strengthen peace in the world, particularly in Europe.

Similar appeals were heard at the third congress of the "International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War," a group which unites representatives of medical science from over 40 countries. Those taking part in the congress adopted an appeal to Yu.V. Andropov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. President R. Reagan. The document points to the tragic consequences which a nuclear conflict would have and contains an appeal to implement a monitorable freeze on the testing, production, and deployment of nuclear arms and delivery vehicles.

The congress suggested supplementing the traditional Hippocratic oath taken by a physician with these words: "As a 20th century physician, aware that nuclear weapons present an unprecedented challenge to my profession and that nuclear war will be the last epidemic for mankind, I will do everything in my power to prevent such a war."

The editorial office teleprinters brought reports this week of antiwar demonstrations on various continents. "Who are they," the Paris newspaper L'HUMANITE wrote, "these hundreds of thousands of women and men of all ages and social strata who are now marching along the roads of West Germany, Britain, Italy, and the Netherlands and stating: 'We demand disarmament and peace'? Perhaps, as Reagan claims, they are all 'Moscow agents acting on instructions from the Kremlin'? In fact, all these people are united by a common desire -- to prevent the world from perishing in a nuclear catastrophe."

It is important to note that the antiwar movement denouncing Washington's militarist course is also gathering momentum in the United States itself. Voices are being heard increasingly loudly there advocating that a particular city or country be declared a nuclear-free zone. People believe that these measures would help to ease international tension and create an atmosphere of confidence among countries. Numerous statements by Americans and press publications attest that increasingly broad strata of the population are aware that if a new world conflagration flares up, this time they will not succeed in protecting their country's territory from the incinerating flames, as they did in World War I and World War II.

In recent days activists of the antinuclear movement have held demonstrations throughout the country -- from Connecticut to California. How have the authorities responded? Just this Monday, 20 June, according to U.S. press reports, around 1,100 people were arrested, and clashes took place on approximately 20 occasions between police and demonstrators. But it should not be thought that the masses' voice is failing to have any influence on the Washington administration. Its influence is beginning to be felt in the work of Congress, for instance. The White House has also been obliged to consider it. Understandably, its incumbent would not like to appear to millions of people as an overt militarist -- especially on the threshold of a new election campaign. But the White House is reacting very idiosyncratically.

Military programs continue to be implemented. There is accelerated preparation for the deployment of medium-range Pershing-II and cruise missiles in Western Europe. To this end U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger has been there again, and Vice President G. Bush has followed him to a number of West European countries. Reagan himself continues to kindle psychological warfare, delivering shameless speeches with anti-Soviet, anti-Polish, or anti-Cuban content.

At the same time peace-loving speeches and assurances of its desire for "flexibility" at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva and so forth are sometimes heard from the White House. Official propaganda is trying to claim that the arms race is pursuing just one goal -- putting pressure on the Soviet Union to force it to conduct "serious" talks. There has even been mention of an imminent Soviet-U.S. summit meeting.

Specific deeds, however, obviously fail to accord with these propaganda assertions. A.A. Gromyko, answering a TASS correspondent's questions recently, noted that to hold a meeting between the top leaders of the two leading powers it is essential first of all to have a certain degree of mutual understanding on the major issues which determine the state of relations between the two countries and the overall international situation. It is also necessary that both sides should want to really seek positive changes and, even better, a breakthrough in mutual relations.

If we view the state of affairs from this angle, it becomes clear that the U.S. officials' arguments concerning the meeting are not backed up by anything. U.S. policy on questions of relations with the USSR pursues no constructive goals. As for the Soviet Union, the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum noted that our country is the most consistent defender of good principles in international relations and of the interests of detente and peace.

Gunfire in Lebanon

It is more than a year since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and more than a month since the signing of the "peace agreement" between Israel and Lebanon, yet the thunder of artillery cannanades and the chatter of automatic fire can still be heard in this long-suffering Arab country.

Moreover, it can be claimed with every justification that another major flareup may happen there at any moment.

The reason for this acute situation should be sought above all in the aggressive policy of the Israeli ruling circles who have set the aim of incorporating in their state all the lands occupied in 1967, and also of retaining control of the southern part of Lebanon. It was for the sake of this that last year's invasion was perpetrated. The Lebanese-Israeli agreement is primarily designed to resolve the same task, in Tel Aviv's view. Thus Israel has made the withdrawal of its troops from Lebanese territory conditional on the prior withdrawal of the Syrian units and PLO detachments. Damascus regards as absolutely unacceptable this formulation of the question whereby an aggressor who is occupying foreign soil is dictating his will to a country that keeps an army in Lebanon by decision of the Arab League. The occupiers must withdraw without any conditions, and then Syria and Lebanon will be able to resolve their problems by mutual agreement -- that is how the Syrian leadership formulates the question.

But the Israeli invaders have their own logic: They are continuing to travel the path of military adventures and blackmail. Opposite the Syrian positions in Lebanon's Al-Biqa' Valley (only 30-40 km from Damascus) the Israelis are maintaining in a state of readiness and constantly reinforcing a mighty military grouping. Clashes and artillery exchanges are being constantly provoked there, and any of them may be used as the grounds for large-scale military operations. It is clear that Tel Aviv has by no means abandoned the idea of striking against the Syrian troops and PLO detachments in the Al-Biqa' Valley in order to remove the main obstacle preventing a "solution" of the Near East problem according to the American-Israeli prescription, and to clear the way for implementing the agreement foisted on Lebanon.

The saber rattling is being accompanied by great political activeness in which the United States, Israel, and, unfortunately, certain Arab figures have joined. There are several objectives in this game. First, it is a question of splitting the PLO, which has been in a difficult position since the withdrawal from Beirut. The disagreements within Fatah -- the main military-political organization in the PLO (headed by Y. 'Arafat) -- that have flared up in the last few days have complicated the situation even more. These disagreements arose because of differences of view regarding the tactics of struggle and methods of leadership that should be employed during the present stage. The heated debates as, alas, often happens in the Near East, became so acute that weapons were fired [zagovorilo oruzhiye] -- that is, unlawful means of resolving political questons were used. In this situation the Arab countries' communist and workers parties have addressed an appeal to all Palestinian national-patriotic forces to make the maximum efforts to consolidate national unity. Of course, the continuation of the strife objectively plays into the hands of the PLO's adversaries who have set the task of destroying its alliance with Sryia. A certain division of roles can be observed here. While Israel is adopting a tough stance regarding both the PLO and Syria, Washington, disregarding the Palestinians' interests and demands, is occasionally making diplomatic gestures toward Damascus and launching trial balloons. Thus a U.S. State Department spokesman, M. Draper, said the other day that in the event of the withdrawal of Syria's troops from Lebanon "it would be possible" to discuss the question of the Golan Heights -- territory seized by Israel 16 years ago. Howver, judging by reports from Damascus, people there realize the duplicty of the American policy and are not yielding to the blackmail.

In analyzing the situation you cannot, of course, ignore the important fact of the rather passive reaction of a number of Arab countries to the aggression in Lebanon last summer, the divergence in assessments of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, and the different attitudes to the PLO and to Syria.

Although only three Arab countries -- Egypt, Sudan, and Oman -- openly supported the agreement, it is clear that the governments that adopted a temporizing stance (and there are many of them) are objectively weakening the Arab front. Israel, as events show, is relying on "strategic cooperation" with the United States and has by no means abandoned its aggressive course. In turn, Washington is exploiting the situation and stepping up pressure on the Arabs, seeking a revision of the program for a Near East settlement that they adopted in Fes and replacing it with the "Reagan plan."

All these intrigues show yet again that time may be passing but it is still not possible to foist an alien will on the Arabs. Syria is not backing down, the PLO is continuing the struggle, and each day the Lebanese patriots strike against the occupiers, inflicting painful losses on them. The forces of resistance are large enough. Of course, they would be far weightier if the Arab countries succeeded in overcoming the split and rallying their ranks.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PRAGUE WORLD PEACE ASSEMBLY

Arafat, Others Cited

LD252241 Moscow TASS in English 2113 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Text] Prague June 25 TASS -- On behalf of the Arab people of Palestine, from the rostrum of the world assembly I address the Soviet Union with the words of heartfelt gratitude, for this peace-loving power stands shoulder to shoulder with our people in their just struggle, with the national liberation movement of the whole world. This has been stated at the peace forum under way here by the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat. The USSR has always been in the first ranks of fighters for universal peace. This is the fundamental principle of Soviet policy. It is the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community which are the main bulwark supporting the struggle of the liberation forces in various parts of the world.

We are also thankful to all nations which support us in the struggle against the aggression of imperialism. To counter this aggression means to uphold the cause of peace, which is threatened with the deployment of new American missiles, primarily in Western Europe. This will turn the European Continent into a springboard of a nuclear aggression.

Despite the fact that U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionism virtually intend to drown us in blood, our people hold in their hand ever more firmly the olive branch of peace, and the gun, which they carry in the other hand, is needed for them to preserve flowers on the olive branch.

Yasir 'Arafat pointed out that U.S. imperialism, seeking worldwide domination, was kindling the hotbeds of tension in various parts of the world. The Middle East is one of the main seats of tension. This is whence the greatest threat to universal peace comes. The immediate withdrawal of all the Israeli troops from all the occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine are the first condition for the settlement of the Middle East crisis. We believe that the way towards establishing durable and comprehensive peace in the Middle East is shown by proposals of the Soviet Union on the convocation of an international conference with the participation of all the parties concerned.

The Reagan administration does not stop its attempts to eliminate the Palestine Liberation Organization, to suppress the patriotic forces of Lebanon, and to expand U.S. domination in the Middle East.

This is why it intensifies U.S. aggressive actions against the PLO with the aim to split it and to deliver a blow at the national unity of the Palestinian people. However, our people are strengthening our unity even at the moment of hard trial.

The revolution of Nicaragua won thanks to solidarity of the progressive forces of the world. This victory, which did away with the criminal anti-people Somoza regime, became a major contribution to the consolidation of peace. This was pointed out at the world assembly by the representative of Nicaragua Olga Aviles. The very same forces which are hatching plans to unleash a nuclear war, which are trying to upset the strategic balance of forces in the world by deploying new missiles and creating new types of lethal armaments, are now threatening our country and are carrying out direct aggression against it.

The Nicaraguan people want peace and oppose the arms race. People of developing countries especially hate it because it aggravates the threat of a nuclear war -- the conflagration which could wipe out whole countries and continents, and because it consumes enormous resources which could be used for solving immediate social problems.

This is why we express especially high appreciation of peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, of its tireless struggle for the termination of the arms race, its historic pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. We hail U.S. peace champions, all those who oppose the adventuristic plans of the Reagan administration, Olga Aviles stressed.

The task of national liberation movement is inseparably connected with the struggle of all peoples for freedom and international security, said the chairman of the African National Congress Alfred Nzo. A broad representation of African states at the current forum speaks for itself. We are unanimous in our protest against the threat of a nuclear war which looms large over the world, against the deployment of American lethal weapons in Western Europe.

Militaristic doctrines of Reagan on the possibility of a "limited" nuclear war evoke profound indignation of the peoples of the world. This policy is obviously a crime against humanity. Our common goal is to stop it.

The threat of a nuclear conflict looms large over our continent, too, Alfred Nzo went on to say. South African racists, supported by the U.S. and Israel, have already at their disposal a base for the production of an atomic bomb. The Pretoria regime not only oppresses and exploits peoples of South Africa, but also acts as a gendarme of world imperialism in the south of the continent. Despite bloody terror and the persecution of patriots, the African National Congress and SWAPO [South-West Africa People's Organization] continue to develop armed struggle on ever larger scale.

We declare from the rostrum of the world forum that we will wage the struggle till the complete liquidation of the hated apartheid regime -- the last seat of neocolonialism on the African Continent -- said the chairman of the African National Congress.

Western Distortions Scored

LD241846 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1440 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Special correspondent Gennadiy Vedenyapin report from Prague]

[Text] The World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War is continuing its work in Prague today. Having divided up into groups according to professional interests, the participants in the Prague forum are continuing to discuss the problems that worry them. During the exchange of opinions, the key problem is invariably touched upon -- how to preserve peace on the planet.

This foremost question of modern times has brought together in Prague people not only from various professions, but, at times, from entirely different political views. Nonetheless, the course of the discussion has shown a sincere striving to save mankind from the threat of war.

This clearly irritates many organs of the Western press which are trying, having distorted the true state of affairs at the assembly, to pin the label of Moscow "agents" on the participants in today's meeting in Prague.

At a news conference in the Prague Palace of Culture, where the assembly is taking place, the participants themselves rejected the fabrications of the Western press. Bruce (Keemel of the American delegation described as a lie the allegation that the Prague forum is, as they say, procommunist. The heterogeneous composition of our delegation, he stressed, disproves the allegation of the imagined predetermined nature of our views.

The 3,000 delegates gathered in Prague, says Gordon (Shaeffer), who won the international Lenin Prize for strengthening peace between peoples, are representatives of powerful anti-war forces. They should and can save peace and life, and avert a military catastrophe.

Final Document

LD261506 Moscow TASS in English 1448 GMT 26 Jun 83

[Text] Prague June 26 TASS -- Follows the text of the final document of the world assembly:

"Appeal for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War"

Mankind has approached the fatal crossroads of its history. One step in a wrong direction and the world can be plunged into the abyss of a nuclear war.

The race of arms, of nuclear ones, in the first place, has acquired a particularly threatening character now as never before. All talks on limiting and reducing arms are virtually blocked. New military programmes are being adopted and new types of weapons of mass destruction are being developed. Attempts are being made to impose upon people the thought of "admissibility" of a use of nuclear weapons and possibility of the conduct of a "limited" or "protracted" nuclear war.

An explosive situation keeps on in various parts of the world, first of all, in the Middle East, in Central America and the Caribbean, South Africa, Southeast Asia, and in the Far East; aggressive acts are staged against sovereign states.

Provoked from the outside are armed conflicts between various countries, conflicts which hamper the peoples legitimate aspiration for political and economic independence, national sovereignty, and territorial integrity, and which undermine the cause of peace throughout the world. The network of military bases in other people's territories is being expanded.

A particularly acute danger is posed by the plans to deploy new first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The realization of those plans would sharply increase the threat of outbreak of a nuclear conflict. Such a conflict would not limit itself to the European Continent, but would lead to a global catastrophe. It is utterly essential to prevent deployment of missiles in Europe, to start reducing all nuclear armaments in the European Continent, and to seek full liquidation of nuclear weapons in the whole world.

Extremely worried by the growing threat of a nuclear war and aware of our responsibility for the preservation of peace, we gathered in Prague, the capital of Czechoslovakia, on June 21-26, 1983, for the World Assembly "For Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War." We are the citizens of 132 countries of the world, people of different races, nationalities, philosophical views, religious and poltical convictions. We represent 1,843 national organizations, trade unions, peace movements, women's, youth, and student movements, political parties, church associations, and 108 international non-governmental organizations. The assembly was attended by representatives of 11 intergovernmental organizations.

We are stating:

Preparation of a nuclear war is the gravest crime against humanity. However, war is not inevitable. It is not yet too late to prevent nuclear catastrophe. The salvation is in the hands of the peoples themselves, in the hands of every man and woman who resolutely come out jointly in favour of the cause of peace.

The mass movement for peace is an important force, one of determining factors of the international situation, capable of influencing the practical policy of governments in the cause of preserving peace.

The power of this widespread and versatile movement for peace is in its ability to act concertedly; we are deeply convinced that whatever differences over some problems exist between us, nothing should divide us in the face of our common goal -- to save peace and life, and to prevent a nuclear war.

We are addressing all people:

Prevent the year 1983 from becoming the beginning of a new mortally dangerous spiral of the arms race and further growth of confrontation.

Let us concentrate our efforts on securing the satisfaction of the most urgent demands of all peoples of the world:

No to new missiles in Europe!

Yes to effective negotiations on reducing all types of nuclear weapons in Europe!

Immediate freeze on all nuclear arsenals!

No to nuclear weapons in the West and East and in the whole world!

Stop the race of armaments -- both nuclear and conventional!

Yes to nuclear-free zones!

For general and complete disarmament!

Peaceful political negotiations, and not military confrontation!

The wealth of the world -- to peace and life!

Peace, freedom, independence, and prosperity to all the peoples!

Work Viewed

LD261548 Moscow TASS in English 1406 GMT 26 Jun 83

[Text] Prague June 26 TASS -- By TASS special correspondents Alexey Senin and Yuriy Sizov.

There is nothing more important than peace -- such is the unanimous opinion of about 3,000 participants in the World Assembly "For Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War" which closed today at Prague's Palace of Culture. Representatives of different political parties, national liberation and anti-war movements, trade unions, youth, workers of science and culture, and church workers from nearly 140 countries of all continents were united by the common striving to eliminate the threat of world conflagration and work for the settlement of the situation in explosive parts of the globe.

Mindful of their responsibility for the fate of the present and succeeding generations, the Prague assembly's participants, irrespective of their political convictions and outlook, have united in order to resolve the common tasks -- those of perserving peace and life, and preventing thermonuclear war.

This was graphically revealed in the progress of democratic and constructive dialogues. Prominent representatives of the anti-war movement demanded that the governments of all nuclear powers follow the USSR's example and assume the pledge never to be the first to use nuclear weapons. They stressed the need for freezing these weapons both in quantitative and qualitative respects.

The majority of representatives of the peace-loving forces criticised the theory of "equal responsibility" of the United States and the Soviet Union for the race of nuclear armaments. They declared with all certainty that it is the United States which is responsible for the build up of deadly arsenals and development of new types of barbarous weapons of mass annihilation.

Participants in the debates strongly denounced the U.S. Administration's designs to site Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe. The plans to set up nuclear-free zones in northern Europe and the Baltic, in the Balkans, and the Mediterranean received extensive backing at the forum. The assembly's participants were attracted by the idea of the gradual establishment of an extensive "zone of security in Europe" including all non-nuclear states.

Representatives of the anti-war movement of the nonalignment countries noted that the same imperialist forces which are trying to impose new nuclear weapons on the Europeans are responsible for the heightening of tension in other parts of the world, including developing countries. The forum unanimously denounced, in particular, the establishment of the U.S. central military command whose sphere of operations includes 19 nonaligned countries in Africa, Asia, the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea.

Debates at the Prague forum revealed universal aspiration towards closer contacts, dialogue, and cooperation between the peace-loving forces in the West, East, North, and South, irrespective of their differences in the political, ideological and religious convictions. It is only through joint and parallel actions that peace-loving forces may win the struggle for the common cause: to avert the war menace, preserve peace and life, it was noted at the assembly.

The participants unanimously adopted an appeal urging to outlaw all types of nuclear weapons.

SUSHKOV-BALDRIDGE TALKS IN WASHINGTON REPORTED

PM241747 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jun 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Washington Talks"]

[Text] A meeting has taken place here between V.N. Sushkov, USSR deputy minsiter of foreign trade and cochairman of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council (ASTEC), and U.S. Commerce Secretary M. Baldridge. Questions of Soviet-American trade were touched on during talks. A.F. Dobrynin, USSR ambassador to the United States, took part in the talks.

SOVIET, U.S. LAWYERS CONFER ON ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

PM262028 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 18 Jun 83 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Jurists for Nature Protection"]

[Text] The sixth routine Soviet-American conference on legal and administrative environmental protection measures, held within the framework of an intergovernmental agreement, has opened in Moscow in the House of Friendship With Peoples of Foreign Countries. The Soviet and U.S. jurists' cooperation in this sphere, which has been going on for over 10 years, aims at promoting intensified environmental protection and improved utilization of natural resources. During this time exchanges of literature and information on environmental legislation and its application in practice and of personnel for training purposes have been carried out on a regular basis.

SHULTZ VISIT TO ASIA, ASEAN MEETING VIEWED

Speculation on Shultz Role

LD242339 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1622 GMT 24 Jun 83

[From "International Diary" program presented by Viktor Anikin]

[Text] The 16th annual so-called Asian conference is taking place in Bangkok, with the participation of foreign ministers of the ASEAN countries -- Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Thailand. Here is Alexsandr Fedonin, our correspondent in Jakarta, to tell us about the conference proceedings: [begin recording] A wide range of issues -- political, economic, and social -- are traditionally discussed by the participants in the Bangkok meeting of heads of diplomatic departments of Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Singapore. The ASEAN foreign ministers intend to devote particular attention to the so-called Kampuchean problem. Have any changes occurred in the approach of the ASEAN countries to tackling this problem? A few years ago, the ASEAN countries were the initiators -- under pressure from Washington -- of the creation of the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, made up of the leaders of three separate Khmer counterrevolutionary groupings. Playing up to Washington in its political game, the ASEAN countries have not gotten any nearer at all to resolving one of the region's acute political problems. On the contrary, the intensive inflation of the so-called Kampuchean problem -- as recent events in the area of the Thai-Kampuchean border have shown -- merely contributes to a growth of mistrust between the countries of Southeast Asia.

In these circumstances, ASEAN political circles are seriously pondering where the path proposed to them by Washington could lead. It would be naive to expect that those across the ocean are going to renounce their course in Southeast Asia aimed at preventing a normalization of the situation in the region. This time, the job has gone to U.S. Secretary of State Shultz. Formally, he is to attend the Bangkok meeting as an observer, but the true role of the head of the U.S. diplomatic department is hardly in any doubt. Shultz will attempt to put pressure on those taking part in the conference in order to try to channel its proceedings in the direction required by Washington. For this purpose he will use the mythical Kampuchean problem which is of Washington's own creation.

It is no secret that across the ocean active efforts are being made to turn ASEAN into a military bloc, with attempts to set the countries in the association against the socialist states of Indochina. As for the three states of Indochina, they firmly adhere to the principles of equality, mutual respect and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. This was declared once again by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach during his recent visit to the Philippines. The Vietnamese leadership's commitment to the idea of restoring peace to Southeast Asia found concrete embodiment in the proposal for an international conference which could discuss and find ways of tackling the problems which exist in the region. Whether the ASEAN countries are prepared to take reciprocal measures is something that the Bangkok meeting will evidently show.

U.S. 'Pressure' Scored

LD221425 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1225 GMT 22 Jun 83

["Pressure From Washington" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 22 Jun (TASS) -- TASS political observer Boris Chekhonin writes:

U.S. Secretary of State Shultz flies out on his latest tour of the countries of Asia on 23 June. It has been reported in Washington that he will visit the Philippines, Thailand, and Pakistan, where he will discuss questions of bilateral relations. Informed observers do not conceal that the main emphasis in his trip abroad is on his visit to Thailand, and this is understandable. An extended conference of the foreign ministers of the ASEAN member-states will take place in Bangkok from 26 to 30 June. Representatives of six countries, including the United States and Japan, will also attend it as observers. Questions concerning the economic links of the "five" seem to occupy the primary position in the meeting's agenda.

However, Washington clearly intends to distract the participants in the conference from discussion of purely economic problems. In this connection, G. Shultz intends to make the countries of the "five" take a new and major step this time along the path of the open transformation of their association into a military bloc, to deepen the confrontation between ASEAN states and the socialist countries of Indochina, in particular by means of the artificial fanning up of the so-called Kampuchean problem.

There is another task to which a central position is being allotted in Shultz' foreign tour -- an attempt to knock together in Bangkok a so-called common front of the Southeast Asian countries and the West against the Soviet Union. The creation of such a "front" is precisely the keystone of "President Reagan's new Asian doctrine." It is for this purpose that Washington is intensively working upon the countries of the Five with its propaganda and diplomacy with the aim of making them open their ports to American warships with nuclear weapons on board, and to demothball bases which were used by the Pentagon in the course of its agression in Vietnam.

In general, the American strategists would like to transform the countries of Southeast Asia into a bridgehead for inflicting a first nuclear strike against the Soviet Union and a number of other states in the region. And Washington knows that such an adventure would not remain unpunished. But they are obviously comforting themselves there with illusions that only the peoples of Southeast Asia will have to pay for such a criminal policy of Reagan, and this is why they are trying to transform them into the nuclear hostages of the United States.

The secretary of state feels that his voice will not be a lone one at the conference in Bangkok. Other representatives of observer states, and primarily Japan, are being called upon to support U.S. pressure. Shintaro Abe, the foreign minister, has already received the appropriate instructions in Tokyo.

However, in forming such forecasts Shultz ought not to have failed to take into consideration first and foremost the opinion of the peoples of the ASEAN countries. For it is completely decided that Southeast Asia must not become a nuclear bridgehead for the United States. All the more so because increasingly broader circles of the public in this region recognize that there is a sensible alternative to the adventurist policy of Washington. This alternative could be, in particular, the proposals of the USSR on formulating and implementing confidence-building measures in the Far East, the proposal of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea on turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability, and the idea of concluding a convention on mutual non-aggression and non-use of force in relations between the states of Asia and the Pacific advanced by the Mongolian People's Republic.

U.S. Military Designs Hit

BK240927 Moscow in Thai to Thailand 1100 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Ella Zhukova commentary: "The U.S. Asian Policy"]

[Text] Observers have commented recently on certain changes in U.S. foreign policy. Hong Kong's FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW has pointed out that Shultz's statements reveal that U.S. views on Asia have altered. According to Shultz' opinion, which also represents that of the U.S. warlords and business tycoons, the center of the world's power is moving from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The United States has therefore adopted a policy of strengthening relations with the major powers in Asia.

In order to implement this policy, the United States must first expand and strengthen its military role in Southeast Asia and the Pacific. Second, it must seek military allies in this part of the world. It should be noted that the U.S. attempt to seek hegemony in Southeast Asia and the Pacific is nothing new -- the U.S. war of aggression in Indochina is evidence of that. What is new is the way the present U.S. Administration is working to achieve its goal. The result of all this is that the five ASEAN member countries have become organizing hubs for the United States. Washington has been trying very hard to have a role in the organization ever since it was born. Critics have said that Shultz' plan to attend the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in Bangkok is another step in the persistent U.S. effort toward ASEAN.

What kind of a role does Washington want to have in ASEAN? At a glance, one can see that the United States concentrates on military cooperation with ASEAN, while the five ASEAN countries have been trying to solve economic and trade problems with the United States -- to no avail. The United States, in its annual talks with the ASEAN countries, only talks about political and military issues and deliberately steers the discussions away from economic cooperation. This is the opinion of the Manila paper BUSINESS DAY.

It should be recalled that many senior U.S. officials such as U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, who must work closely with Shultz in both official and business affairs, and Walter Weiss, assistant to the U.S. secretary of state, have made frequent visits to the ASEAN countries. They have all tried to convince their hosts that it is necessary to strengthen their armed forces and allow the United States to further expand its military role in this region. The pressure applied by the United States has borne some fruit. The U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT magazine revealed that since 1975 the five ASEAN countries' military budgets have increased three-fold. For example, in 1981 Indonesia's military budget jumped to $2.7 billion. A French paper, (MONITORMATIVE), said that the major incentives for the military buildups by these countries come from the U.S. arms sale program and loans which are used to buy weapons from the United States. It is noteworthy that joint military exercises between the United States and the ASEAN countries have also increased. This year alone, Thailand and the United States will conduct 12 joint exercises.

It should also be noted that the United States has been striving to establish military bases in the ASEAN member countries. U.S. warships regularly visit Singapore, Thailand, Malaysia, and Indonesia. The United States has concluded an agreement with Thailand to reopen its former military bases in that country. After prolonged negotitations, the United States successfully managed to retain its Subic Bay and Clark military bases in the Philippines where it stores nuclear weapons which the U.S. warlords can use against any country they wish. With regard to U.S. nuclear weapons, the United States intends to install nuclear-tipped cruise missiles in all its military bases in the Pacific. With its eyes on the long-term outcome of its military buildup, the United States attaches much significance to the ASEAN member countries, possibly as much as to Japan and South Korea. However, the question is whether its plan will be in line with ASEAN's policy.

Arrival in Manila Noted

LD251638 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1154 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Text] Manila, 25 Jun (TASS) -- U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz arrived in the Philippine capital today on a trip that he has begun around several Asian countries.

As was recognized by a White House representative just before this trip, G. Shultz intends to try to achieve an expansion of military and political cooperation between the United States and the ASEAN countries. Moreover, the visit to the Philippines is allotted an important place in the U.S. secretary of state's Asian tour. Local observers note that Washington intends to use its "special relations" with Manila to put extra pressure on ASEAN in order to exacerbate the confrontation between members of the association and the socialist states of Indochina and to drag this regional group more deeply into Washington's global militarist preparations.

Arrival Remarks Decried

LD251701 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Shultz arrived today in Manila, the capital of the Philippines, within the framework of a tour of several Asian countries. In a telegram from AP this 12-day tour is called a "good-will mission." Here with the latest news commentary is Yevgeniy Kachanov:

[Kachanov] Speaking at Manila airport, Shultz stated that his visit is taking place at a very important period in the development of U.S.-Philippine relations, but as proof of this special importance the secretary of state deemed it necessary to adduce

only one argument: the new agreement, signed on 1 June, on U.S. military bases in the Philippines, making it possible to turn the Air Force base at Clark Field and the naval base of Subic Bay into two of the biggest Pentagon outposts in Southeast Asia.

As has become known, secret clauses in this agreement permit the deployment at these bases of nuclear, chemical, and bacteriological weapons. As we see, the present period in relations with Washington really may have great importance, and not only for the Philippines, for the next stop on Shultz' tour will be Bangkok, the capital of Thailand, where he will meet with the foreign ministers of the ASEAN member countries. It is known that the United States has recently been making more energetic efforts aimed at turning this primarily economic organization into a real military bloc, which should, according to Washington's design, protect Washington's interests in Southeast Asia. The United States and its closest allies would like to keep this region, which is important from a strategic viewpoint, as an agricultural and raw material appendage of the West, by binding the ASEAN countries with unequal economic and military political agreements.

In particular, the militarization of the countries of this grouping has recently been proceeding at a particularly fast pace under pressure from Washington. According to information in the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, ASEAN's military spending has trebled since 1975. U.S. attempts to set ASEAN against the states of Indochina, using the so-called Kampuchean question, have become particularly noticeable.

Thus it is clear that Shultz' tour will not become a good-will mission. On the contrary, this is yet another attempt by Washington to foist its will, which is anything but good, upon the countries of the region. Events are bearing out the conclusion drawn in the report by Comrade Gromyko at the USSR Supreme Soviet's session, that a slackening of tension in Southeast Asia is being hampered by interference in the affairs of the region by external forces, parimarily, of course, by the United States.

Philippines Visit Assessed

LD270201 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1734 GMT 26 Jun 83

[Text] Manila, 26 Jun (TASS) -- The visit by G. Shultz, the secretary of state, to the Philippines has ended. It was the first stage of his 2-week tour around several Asian states. In talks with the Philippine leadership the leader of the U.S. foreign policy department placed his main emphasis on questions of military and political cooperation, stressing in every possible way the "great significance" of a bilateral agreement on U.S. military bases in the Philippines imposed by Washington on the government of that country.

"The Reagan administration is seriously worried over the possibility of losing its strategically important bases at Clark Field and Subic Bay," notes the NEW YORK TIMES Manila correspondent. With increasing resolve the Philippine public favors eliminating the U.S. military presence which threatens the national sovereignty and security of the country. Tens of thousands of Philippine people have already signed a petition for the immediate elimination of all Pentagon bases on the territory of the Philippines.

The Philippine-U.S. talks uncovered serious trade differences. The Philippine side wants the United States to end its discriminatory policy with regard to exports of its goods to the U.S. market. However, Shultz refused to give any guarantees on the elimination of protectionist barriers in trade with the Philippines.

Shultz' stay in Manila indicates that the United States, which is nurturing plans for expending its military and political presence in Southeast Asia, aspires by all means to worsen the situation in this region and not to allow dialogue to develop between ASEAN-member countries and the states of Indochina.

G. Shultz, the secretary of state, arrived today in the capital of Thailand. He will take part in an extended conference of ASEAN foreign ministers in Bangkok with representatives from Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and the EEC.

'GANGSTER MORALITY' SAID REIGNING IN WASHINGTON

PM262118 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 Jun 83 p 3

[Vadim Biryukov "Commentator's Opinion": "Political Gangsterism"]

[Text] A new political scandal is flaring up in Washington, with the present Republican administration at its center. It began with the publication of a book entitled "Playing at History According To the Rules of Roulette -- Ronald Reagan in the White House," by the American journalist Lawrence Barrett. It turns out that some time before the televised election debates in 1980 between the then U.S. President Carter and the challenger Reagan, agents belonging to the Republican Party leader's "team" managed to steal from the President's office a secret memorandum which set out the main provisions of the Democrats' election tactics and strategy. It goes without saying, L. Barrett writes, that Reagan made use of that document. Donald Albosta, a member of the House of Representatives (a Democratic from Michigan), and Robert Strauss, formerly leader of Carter's election campaign, have demanded an investigation into the incident. Jody Powell, Carter's former press secretary, has expressed the opinion in THE WASHINGTON POST that Reagan's agents were quite capable of resorting to other "dirty tricks" and of gaining access to other secret information form the Democratic Party headquarters.

In a country which prides itself on its democratic traditions, here is one statesman using documents stolen from another. What is more, it concerns such a very important matter in the country's life as the election of the President. In the United States, acts of political robbery occur time and again. Everyone remembers the Watergate scandal, when the Republicans, borrowing the experience of housebreakers, infiltrated the Democratic Party's headquarters, installed bugging equipment there, and spied on their political rivals. The new scandal involving the theft of documents is a very vivid indicator of the gangster morality reigning in Washington's corridors of power. As for the foreign policy course of the current U.S. Administration, which gambles on international tyranny and declares whole regions of the world to be "zones affecting U.S. national security," that is all very reminiscent of the bandit methods used in the struggle for the White House chair.

VOLCKER REAPPOINTMENT SIGNIFIES MORE 'REAGANOMICS'

LD211454 Moscow TASS in English 1422 GMT 21 Jun 83

["The Sorry Fruit of Reaganomics" -- TASS]

[Text] Moscow June 21 TASS -- TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov writes: The figures, which were cited yesterday by the U.S. ABC television company, are a blow to the mendacious claims of the Reagan administration about supposed recovery of the U.S. economy.

Commenting on President Reagan's decision to reappoint Paul Volcker as chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the company explains it by the fact that the tough crediting-financial policy pursued by Volcker with the administration's blessings has resulted in a decline of inflation from 12.7 per cent in 1979 down to 4.5 per cent in 1982. But what cruel price has been paid for this anti-inflationary policy, which is the foundation of notorious Reaganomics, by the USA and the American working people. It has brought about a sharp rise in the bank rates on loans from 12 percent to 21.5 percent.

It is under the impact of the unprecedented high level of the bank rates that the country has been plunged into a most cruel economic recession, and unemployment has almost doubled from 5.9 percent in 1979 to 10.7 percent last year. This is the "gift" made to the country and the Americans by the Reagan administration during its years in office.

Having encountered most acute dissatisfaction in the country with the fiasco of "Reaganomics," Washington was forced to lessen control over the mass of money, which has resulted in a certain drop in the bank rates and officially registered unemployment rate. But these rates remain in the USA "terrible" until now, as President Francois Mitterrand of France described them. They generate an economic storm, which is reaching both the remote corners of the developed capitalist states and the developing countries. The inflated percentage rates, which are stubbornly preserved by Washington, result in an outflow of capital from other countries to the USA, to an inflated dollar rate, for which the American partners have to pay with high prices of oil and other imported products, which are paid for in dollars.

What sort of an economic recovery is it, when the USA has up to 30 million fully or partially unemployed, when a third of the black American population and of people of Latin American extraction have to be satisfied with living standards that are below the official poverty line, and 60 percent of Americans live now worse than two years ago.

It must be added that the load on the production facilities in the U.S. industry is a little over 70 percent, that the monstrous pressure of militarization. The country's aggregate national debt is over seven trillion dollars.

The country's leading economists are in great doubt whether the administration would be able to maintain inflation at the present level and ensure a fundamental improvement in the economy. Moreover, the view is ever more frequently expressed that the diversion of the national resources to military aims, at a scale planned by the Reagan administration, undermines the ability of the USA to fight such acute problems as mass unemployment, the weakening position of the USA in the world market, the loss of technological leadership, and the obsolescence of the industrial base.

The reappointment of Volcker shows, however, that the Reagan administration does not intend to change the fundamentals of its bankrupt policy.

U.S. TECHNOLOGY FOR PRC 'POLITICAL' DECISION

LD241939 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 24 Jun 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Farid Sayful-Mulyukov]

[Text] According to a XINHUA report, U.S. Secretary of Commerce Baldrige announced in Washington that the American Government has decided to permit the export of high-technology to China. THE WASHINGTON POST writes that President Reagan gave his consent for the sale to China of American computers and other modern equipment, including multipurpose items that may be used for military purposes. In this connection, observers in Washington note that the Reagan administration's decision is not in any way related to issues concerning improvements or growth in American-Chinese trade, but rather is in pursuit of certain political objectives.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON SINOLOGISTS' CONFERENCE

PM241048 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Association of Soviet Sinologists"]

[Text] The founding conference of the Association of Soviet Sinologists, convened on the initiative of a number of scientific and public organizations, was held in Moscow 22 June. The conference was opened by Academician P.N. Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Participating in its work were delegates from union republics and representatives of centers of Soviet Sinology in Moscow, Leningrad, Alma-Ata, Tashkent, Vladivostok, Khabarovsk, and other cities.

In accordance with the association charter adopted by the conference, the organization will promote scientific and propaganda activity in the sphere of Sinology and the strengthening of organizational ties among specialist Sinologists of the Soviet Union. The association will familiarize the Soviet and foreign public with the research on China being conducted in the USSR and will promote the development of friendship and mutual understanding between the Soviet and Chinese peoples and of international cooperation among Sinologists.

The board of the Association of Soviet Sinologists was elected. M.I. Sladkovskiy, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the Far EAst, was elected chairman of the Association of Soviet Sinologists.

MONGOLIA'S TSEDENBAL STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW

PM231128 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Stopovers in Moscow"]

[Text] A party and government delegation from the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] headed by Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR Great People's Hural Presidium, which has been paying an official friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania, stopped over in Moscow 12-14 and 17-21 June.

The delegation was met and seen off at the airport by: A.F. Vatchenko, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; M.N. Smirnovskiy, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister; and other officials, and by MPR Ambassador to the USSR D. Gotov and Romanian Ambassador to the USSR T. Dudas.

DPRK PROVINCIAL DELEGATION VISITS PRIMORSKIY

SK250326 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] Some time ago workers of Primorskiy Kray received a party delegation from the DPRK which was visiting at the invitation of the Primorskiy Kray committee of the CPSU and in accordance with the plan for cultural and social exchanges between Primorskiy Kray and North Hamgyong Province. Comrade (Kim Sun-chol), secretary of the North Hamgyong provincial party committee, led the delegation.

Korean comrades called on workers at the (Hassan) district. In Vladivostok, the delegation was received by the municipal party committee. Participating in talks were comrade (Zhubai), secretary of the [word indistinct] party committee; Comrade (Votavenkho), secretary of the city party committee; and Comrade Necheyuk, chairman of the city Soviet Executive Committee. Workers in Vladivostok talked about their implementation of the tasks set forth at the 26th CPSU Congress and about the prospects for the development of the city.

Following their visit to the city committee of the CPSU, the Korean guests toured downtown Vladivostok. The Korean guests paid tribute to war heroes at the plaza of fighters for the Soviet regime in the Far East and before the monument of members who [words indistinct]. With great interest, the members of the delegation toured the hall in memory of the honorable battles of the people in the Far East. They visited the kray political enlightenment hall and grasped rich experiences on the organization of the party's political indoctrination among the working collectives.

At the Geological Research Institute of Scientists in the Far East, the guests inspected research rooms and sophisticated geological equipment.

Various functions were held for the Korean delegation. The delegation visited the Vladivostok pottery factory, a collective member of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society. Leaders, party functionaries, trade union functionaries, workers and engineers of this factory explained to the guests production organization and labor conditions and showed how new equipment operates. Meetings and talks were held between the guests and progressive functionaries and workers of the factory. The guests from the DPRK also toured (Nohop) and Ussuriysk cities. In Ussuriysk city, the Korean comrades met workers of a flour mill and a refrigerator car plant. A rally of friendship between the Soviet and Korean peoples was held in this city.

Addressing the rally, Comrade (Manunchina Vochomzhiyna), secretary of the party committee of a butter and edibles plant, said that friendship and cooperative relations had been strengthened and developed between the workers of Ussuriysk and North Hamgyong Province.

The rally participants paid attention to the speech of Comrade (Kim Sun-chol), head of the party delegation from North Hamgyong Province:

[Begin recording] Dear Soviet comrades and friends: I express sincere thanks to the Primorskiy Kray committee and the Ussuriysk Municipal Committee of the CPSU for having invited the delegation of the North Hamgyong Provincial WPK Committee, for having warmly welcomed it wherever it has gone, and for holding this rally filled with friendship and sentiments of solidarity. [applause; end recording]

Comrade (Kim Sun-chol) continued: The DPRK and the Soviet Union are close neighbors. Relations between the WPK and the CPSU are those of comrades-in-arms formed in the long period of the revolutionary struggle of the two fraternal peoples who have cooperated with each other in the construction of socialism and communism. The traditional relations of friendship are developing in all the fields -- including the fields of the (anti-imperialist and antidictatorship struggles), agriculture, science, culture, and [word indistinct]. We are very satisfied with this.

We have a common ideal and aim -- the victory of socialism -- and are in common aspiring for the strengthening of Korean-Soviet friendship on the basis of the lofty principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Under the leadership of the CPSU Central Committee led by respected Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, the fraternal Soviet people are winning great success in the struggle to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

We rejoice as over our own over all success attained by the Soviet people in the work of the construction of socialism and communism and heartily hope that the Soviet people will achieve greater success in the struggle to ensure the prosperity of their motherland and peace and security in the world.

Concluding his speech, Comrade (Kim Sun-chol) said: [begin recording] Firmly believing that the traditional friendship and unity between the parties and peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union will be further strengthened and developed, I sincerely wish the fraternal Soviet people and the party members in the Primorskiy Kray greater success. Long live invincible friendship and unity between the WPK and the CPSU and between the Korean and fraternal Soviet peoples! [applause; end recording]

DPRK TRADE UNION DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

PM261921 Moscow TRUD in Russian 24 Jun 83 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] The delegation of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea [GFTUK] headed by U Chong-hak, deputy chairman of the GFTUK Central Committee, which had been in the USSR on a friendly visit at the invitation of the AUCCTU, left Moscow by air for Pyongyang 23 June. The delegation was seen off at the airport by AUCCTU Secretary K.Yu. Matskyavichyus and other Soviet trade union executives.

AUCCTU GREETS GFTUK ON ANTI-U.S. MONTH IN USSR

SK261235 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Text] In the name of Soviet workers, peasants, and intellectuals, the All-Union Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions sent messages of greetings to the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea and to all the workers in the DPRK in connection with the month of solidarity, which begins today in the USSR, with the Korean people's struggle to force the foreign troops to withdraw from South Korea and to peacefully reunify the nation based on democracy. The messages pointed out that the Soviet workers and trade unions invariably and unanimously support the Korean people's struggle for the peaceful reunifcation of the nation.

The Soviet trade unions sternly denounced the meneuvers of the U.S. Administration to form an aggressive military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea designed to oppose the socialist countries in Asia and the U.S. Administration's plan to drag new nuclear weapons, including neutron bombs and cruise missiles, into South Korea.

The messages expressed the firm belief that the solidarity of the USSR, other socialist countries, and international trade unions is contributing to the successful solution of the question of national reunifcation.

JAPAN DEPOSITS DOCUMENTS IN MOSCOW ON SPACE ACCORDS

PM230945 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Documents Deposited"]

[Text] On 20 June, M. Takashima, Japanese ambassador to the USSR, deposited with the USSR Government documents on Japan's adherence to the 22 April 1968 agreement on the rescue of the cosmonauts and the return of the cosmonauts and of equipment launched into space and to the 29 March 1972 convention of international liability for damage caused by space The documents were accepted by Yu.Ye. Fokin, general secretary of the USSR Foreign Ministry.

RESULTS OF JAPAN-USSR ECONOMISTS' MEETING HAILED

OW251331 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Soviet and Japanese economists have held their seventh conference in Moscow. In this connection, (Sergey Likov), who attended the meeting and is a candidate for a doctorate in economics, has the following comments: Co-sponsored by All-Union Business Studies Institute under the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Trade and Japan's Association for Trade With the Soviet Union and East Europe, this regular conference has now developed into a mutually convenient and beneficial instrument for the exchange of views on the development of the world economy, the economic situation in the USSR and Japan, and their trade and economic relations.

Whenever the conference is held, participants conduct lively discussions, with deep interest, in a businesslike atmosphere. Each conference, whether it is held in Moscow or Tokyo, includes various programs, such as inspection visits to trade organizations, banks, and enterprises. The situation was the same at the recent meeting.

Leading the Japanese delegation was Mr Masao Okamoto of the Nomura Research Institute of Technology and Economics. He has led the Japanese delegation four times in the past. The Japanese delegation included executive members of the Association for Trade With the Soviet Union and East Europe and officials of the Export-Import Bank of Japan.

The delegation visited the World Economics and International Relations Institute, the Far East Institute, the Oriental Studies Institute, and the State and Law Institute, all research organizations under the USSR Academy of Sciences. The delegation also visited the Socialist System and Economic Problems International Institute and other installations.

At the Business Studies Institute, the Japanese delegates gave lectures on long-term prospects for Japan's economic development, managerial problems facing Japanese enterprises, and Japan-USSR trade and economic relations.

The two sides shared in the view that the current policy of the U.S. Government not only hampers normal development of the capitalist economy and economic interchanges between the East and the West, but also poses a threat to world peace.

The two sides emphasized the urgent need for joint efforts to improve the international situation. Participants at the meeting urged the need for a favorable turn in USSR-Japan relations. To this end, it is necessary for Japan's ruling clique to realize the futility of its economic sanctions against the Soviet Union.

As stressed by participants, this policy will produce a negative effect on Japan's trade with the Soviet Union in the near future. Some Japanese economists showed their understanding of this view.

The recent meeting of Soviet and Japanese economists proved successful. Its special significance lies in the fact that scholars and specialists of the two countries continually and actively cooperate, despite their countries' cold relations due to the Japanese Government's attitude.

An even greater achievement of the meeting may be the fact that the Japanese delegation had a chance to see how the Soviet people live and know how they view important questions.

Those Japanese scholars visiting the Soviet Union for the first time realized that Japan's mass media report the reality of the Soviet Union in a one-sided and prejudiced way.

I hope and believe that this important channel for Soviet-Japanese interchanges will contribute to improving trade, economic, and political relations between the Soviet Union and Japan, two neighboring countries, in the future, too.

PRAVDA HITS TANIKAWA'S 'PROVOCATIVE' BEHAVIOR

PM262043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 83 First Edition p 5

[Yuriy Vdovin article under the rubric "Our Commentaries": "Provocative Voyage"]

[Text] Tokyo -- K. Tanikawa, chief of Japan's military agency, has completed a visit to Hokkaido. He visited troops, observed artillery fire, and attended night exercises. Such a visit could be taken for an ordinary inspection, were it not for some striking facts.

First, the military agency chief showed interest mainly in the bases and subunits stationed in the immediate vicinity of the USSR border. Second, according to reports in MAINICHI SHIMBUN, he witnessed an offensive operation with tanks, helicopters, and fighter-bombers taking part. Third, and this is striking, is the demonstrativeness with which Tanikawa, after inspecting the troops, used binoculars to observe both from the ground and from a military helicopter the neighboring Soviet islands of the lesser Kuril chain. The behavior of the military agency's head on Hokkaido was of an openly defiant and provocative nature.

The press here notes that in the past highly placed representatives of the Japanese Armed Fo ces had repeatedly asked the government to authorize such a sally, but had invariably met with a refusal. Tanikawa's trip is evidence that new characteristics have emerged in the anti-Sovietism which is now being promoted to the status of state policy in Japan: The military are now increasingly actively included in anti-Soviet subversion.

What then is the value of the declarations issued in Tokyo about the desire to seek ways for dialogue with the USSR and to develop Japanese-Soviet relations, which, through the fault of Japan's ruling circles, are practically deadlocked? Could it be that people in Tokyo expect Tanikawa's "reconnaissance" to help improve them? In actual fact, it is clear that such deliberate provocations are specially calculated to fuel revanchist feelings in Japan, sow mistrust and enmity toward the USSR, and provide grist for the mill of the militarists.

The USSR and Japan can and must live as good neighbors. But this requires a real desire to develop relations and mutual respect. The USSR has repeatedly declared its readiness to develop ties and deepn mutual understanding with Japan. For this purpose, it has submitted specific constructive proposals aimed at creating a firm treaty basis, at strengthening trust, and at seeking new opportunities to develop Soviet-Japanese relations. Unfortunately, the Japanese side responds to this mainly by intensifying its participation in the global plans of the anti-Soviet "crusade" proclaimed by the White House.

Anti-Sovietism is a dangerous course. This has been repeatedly proved by history. The arousal of enmity against the Soviet Union and claims to Soviet territory are needed only by those who would like to push the country again along the fatal road. Such a course is fundamentally at variance with the interests of the Japanese people, whose prosperity and future depend to a large extent on how their country's relations with its neighbors develop.

JAPAN'S PARTICIPATION IN NATO EXERCISES SCORED

LD241333 Moscow TASS in English 1318 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo June 24 TASS -- Washington is casting Japan in the role of its advance staging area in a nuclear war planned by the United States. This, according to the newspaper AKAHATA, is indicated by the major manoeuvres "Global Shield-83" conducted by the Pentagon jointly with a number of NATO countries and Japan. The U.S. Air Force is extensively using its bases in Japan to train operations in waging a total nuclear war. For instance, the Yokota base in a suburb of the Japanese capital is playing host to U.S. military transports C-141B intended for the delivery of nuclear munitions.

FURTHER ON INDIAN DEFENSE MINISTER'S VISIT

Met on Arrival

PM231016 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Jun 83 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Official Friendly Visit"]

[Text] Indian Defense Minister R. Venkataraman arrived in the Soviet Union on 21 June on an official friendly visit at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister.

At Sheremetyevo Airport, decked out with the state flags of India and the USSR, R. Venkataraman and accompanying officials were met by: Marshal of the Soviet Union, D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister, P.S. Katakhov, Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, and Army General V.M. Shabanov, USSR deputy defense ministers; as well as Army General P.G. Lushev and other Soviet Armed Forces generals and officers.

V.K. Ahuja, Indian ambassador to the USSR, was aong the welcoming party. An honor guard of Moscow Garrison troops was in formation. R. Venkataraman accepted the chief of the honor guards' report and inspected the formation of Soviet servicemen.

Discussion With Tikhonov

LD231803 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] Today in the Kremlin, Comrade Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, receive Ramaswamy Iyer Venkataraman, defense minister of the Republic of India, who is in the USSR on an official visit. During the conversation, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, questions of Soviet-Indian relations and also certain international problems of interest to the USSR and India were discussed. Stress was placed on the striving of both countries for an improvement in the international situation on the basis of peaceful coexistence and interest in strengthening world peace. The further strengthening of bilateral friendship and all-round cooperation on the basis of the 1971 treaty is in accordance with the achievement of these aims.

[Moscow KRASNAYA ZYEZDA in Russian on 24 June Second Edition on page 1, publishes a TASS report on the Tikhonov-Venkataraman talks which adds: "Taking part in the talks were V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister; V.K. Ahuja, Indian ambassador to the USSR; and P.K Kaul, secretary to the Indian defense minister."]

Visits Academy With Gorshkov

BK231555 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] The defense minister, Mr R. Venkataraman, now in Moscow, met the Soviet prime minister, Nikolay Tikhonov, today. He discussed with him matters of mutual interest. The defense secretary, Mr P.K. Kaul, was also present at the hour-long talk.

Earlier in the morning, Mr Venkataraman visited the Vystrel military academy and witnessed training and exercises there. The Soviet minister for navy, Marshal Gorshkov, accompanied him. Talking to officers and men at the academy, he said he was impressed by the level of training given to them.

Meets Ustinov; Other Activities

PM231339 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Jun 83 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Visit Continues"]

[Text] A meeting between Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Defense Minister, and R. Venkataraman, defense minister of the Republic of India, currently in the USSR on an official friendly visit, was held 22 June.

Questions of mutual interest were discussed.

The talk, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by: Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; M.A. Sergeychik, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; and USSR Deputy Defense Ministers Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Petrov; Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov; and Army General V.M. Shabanov. Taking part in the talk were also V.N. Rykov, USSR Ambassador to India; and V.K. Ahuja, Indian Ambassador to the USSR.

A dinner was given in honor of R. Venkataraman in the course of which the ministers exchanged friendly toasts.

On the same day R. Venkataraman, defense minister of the Republic of India, visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

R. Venkataraman, defense minister of the Republic of India, visited the M.V. Frunze Military Academy 22 June. The Indian guest was acquainted with the academy's material instruction facilities and with the organization of the training process.

Venkataraman at Moscow Banquet

BK230925 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] The defense minister, Mr Venkataraman, has said that basic understanding and friendship between India and the Soviet Union govern defense cooperation. He was speaking at a dinner hosted in his honor by the Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Ustinov, in Moscow last night. Mr Venkataraman also spoke of the Soviet contribution to India's efforts in building a strong self-reliant economy and defense preparedness. In his welcome speech, Marshal Ustinov assured Mr Venkataraman that his country will cooperate with India in defending the cause of peace.

Earlier, Mr Venkataraman had talks with the Soviet defense minister on matters of mutual interest, including defense. They were assisted by their aides.

'Fresh Loans' for Defense

BK241620 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] The Soviet Union has offered to share its advanced techology in arms to meet India's overall defense requirements.

This was stated by the defense minister, Mr R. Venkataraman, while talking to newsmen in Moscow on the eve of his departure after a 4-day stay in the Soviet capital.

He said that the discussions with the Soviet leaders covered Moscow's fresh loan terms for meeting India's defense needs. The Soviet response to India's queries were positive, he added.

Mr Venkataraman also disclosed that Moscow has agreed to supply India with advanced missiles and MIG aircraft -- advanced version -- besides improved types of tanks. But India would like to wait until the new weaponry were fully developed and tested.

Meets Kuznetsov, Tours Country

LD242223 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 24 Jun 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium today received in the Kremlin Indian Defense Minister Ramaswamy Venkataraman.

Today the Indian defense minister left Moscow to visit the rest of the country. At the airport he was seen off by Dmitriy Ustinov, marshal of the Soviet Union, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister; Nikolay Ogarkov, marshal of the Soviet Union, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces and USSR first deputy defense minister; by deputy defense ministers and other officials.

U.S. AMBASSADOR TO INDIA'S REMARKS 'CORRECTED'

LD231329 Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] New Delhi June 23 TASS -- The U.S. State Department was in a hurry to "correct" its Ambassador to India Harry Barnes, who blurted out in public Washington's real well-wishing, attitude to separatist elements in India demanding the country's partitioning. The official U.S. Information Service (USIS) issued a statement on Wednesday here actually disavowing the statements by the U.S. ambassador in his interviews with a number of Indian newspapers. It described as "official" the stand of the USA, which was spelled out in a letter from U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to India's Minister of External Affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao of March 1 this year. The letter claimed that the Reagan administration is allegedly committed to India's "unity and territorial integrity." But as local observers pointed out then, this statement by official Washington had been a kind of an "emergency measure" after a wave of indignation was touched off in India by the secret memorandum, which leaked into the press, of Jeane Kirkpatrick, the U.S. representative to the U.N., actually containing a plan for India's partitioning.

As in the case with Jeane Kirkpatrick's memorandum, the statement by Harry Barnes is evidence of the fact that Washington's assurances are clearly at variance with the actions by its official representatives. Ambassador Barnes is known to have compared in an interview with Indian journalists the separatist movement in India's Punjab State with the national liberation movement of peoples against colonial dependence, in particular the struggle of the people of Puerto Rico for its freedom.

The statement by the U.S. ambassador has angered the widest sections of India's population. A series of mass demonstrations of protest, including a demonstration of representatives of the Sikh population, was held outside the U.S. Embassy building in New Delhi. Representatives of various political parties of India described the statement by Harry Barnes as "direct interference in India's home affairs" and demanded that he be expelled from the country.

India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said addressing newsmen the other day that the attempts at putting on a level the demands of the separatists with the national liberation movement of the people of Puerto Rico is evidence of the fact that certain external forces have no stake in India being politically stable. The base of the "Khalistan movement" is in the USA, she stressed.

USSR-DRA 'GOOD-NEIGHBORLY RELATIONS' EXPOUNDED

PM231348 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jun 83 First Edition p 5

[Vladilen Baykov "Commentator's Column": "As Good Neighbors"]

[Text] Kabul -- A number of agreements providing for the further strengthening of mutual ties in the sphere of the economy, trade, and culture have been concluded recently between the Soviet Union and the DRA.

In particular, the term of the Soviet-Afghan agreement on our granting assistance in the operation of joint cooperation projects built in Afghanistan and in the carrying out of geological prospecting operations and the drilling of operational wells in gas fields has been extended for 5 years, among others. Agreement has also been reached on a number of other intergovernmental documents which provide for the expansion of economic cooperation between our countries. In particular Afghanistan will be given techical assistance in drilling artesian wells and constructing wells in southern and southwestern parts of the country. This will make it possible to irrigate 1.8 million hectares of pasture.

Good-neighborly Soviet-Afghan relations are broad and multifaceted. Machine building, the power industry, agriculture, geological surveys, road and housing construction -- these are just a few of the spheres of our joint activity in the DRA. With the USSR's help more than 160 different national economic projects have been or are being built on Afghan soil. In 1982 they made a profit of more than 14 billion afghanis. In all, these projects account for some 60 percent of all Afghanistan's industrial output.

With the victory of the April Revolution in Afghanistan, relations between our two countries rose to a qualitatively new level. They are developing dynamically in many spheres. The Afghan press assesses the contracts and agreements signed as important accords aimed at developing ahd developing and strengthening the state socialist sector. They will give additional impetus to the general upsurge in the country's production forces.

Bonds of friendship have united the Soviet and Afghan peoples for more than 60 years now. V.I. Lenin was present at their beginning. Our states' friendship is assessed highly in broad circles of the Afghan public.

Relying on friendship and equal cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, the Afghan people receive the opportunity to develop and strengthen their motherland's economic potential and proceed more confidently along the path of building a new life.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA ON STUDY OF RUSSIAN IN DRA

PM231032 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 14 Jun 83 Second Edition p 3

[TASS correspondent R. Musin dispatch for SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA: "The Language of Friendship"]

[Text] Kabul -- The solemn ceremony of the presentation of diplomas to students who have completed the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society's Russian language courses has been held in the Great Hall of the House of Soviet Science and Culture in Kabul. Documents certifying the completion of 1-year and 2-year Russian language courses were presented to workers, employees, students, schoolchildren, and officers of the armed forces -- in all, 191 people of the most diverse ages.

Course graduates and students were greeted by (Anakhita) Ratebzad, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society, Sarwar Mangal, DRA minister of Higher and Secondary Vocational Education, leaders of higher educational institutions and public representatives. Addressing those present, (Anakhita) Ratebzad stressed the great significance of strengthening the friendship and fraternity between the DRA and the Soviet Union. A study of the Russian language and of the Land of the Soviets is an integral part of the general process of revolutionary development. The Russian language is the language of peace, the language of the great Lenin, and the language of the people who head all the fighters for peace and progress in the world. It enjoys tremendous popularity among Afghans. Suffice it to say that this is already the 22d such student graduation. Some 60 study groups and 28 societies containing about 2,000 students were formed last year in Kabul alone, (Anakhita) Ratebzad noted.

To study Russian has long been my dream, (Manon Paykar), a worker of the (Afsotr) road transport enterprise, said in conversation with your TASS correspondent. During my year's study of Russian, I was able to acquaint myself to an even greater degree with the life of the heroic Soviet people, with their successes in the most diverse spheres, and with Soviet literature. And the main thing is that I can now use my knowledge at work and improve my skill by studying scientific and technical literature in Russian.

I like to read the works of Soviet writers and the revolutionary poetry of Mayakovskiy, the schoolboy (Zakrulla), the youngest student in the course, said. (Zakrulla) answered the question of why he began to study Russian with the words of his favorite poet. "I would like to learn Russian just because it is what Lenin spoke."

The festival for the latest class of graduates took the form of a demonstration of Afghan-Soviet friendship and fraternity.

PAPER CITES PROTEST AT AFGHAN REBEL ATROCITIES

PM241347 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 Jun 83 p 3

[TASS report: "Afghans Indignant"]

[Text] Kabul, 23 Jun — The unpunished crimes committed by Afghan rabble from Pakistani territory with the authorities' connivance are causing increasing anger and indignation among the inhabitants of that country's Northwest Frontier Province.

According to reports reaching Kabul, the BAKHTAR agency reports, a group of Afghan counterrevolutionary elements recently attacked the inhabitants of the Melli-Khil population center, as a result of which five people were killed. The elders of the (Melli-Khil) tribe complained to Pakistans military government but did not receive a satisfactory reply.

This is by no means the first time that Afghan counterrevolutionaries in Pakistan have attacked the civilian population, pillaging and plundering.

TASS REPORTS END OF AFGHAN-PAKISTANI TALKS

LD242103 Moscow TASS in English 1727 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Geneva June 24 TASS -- Another round of the Afghan-Pakistani talks with the mediation of representative of the U.N. Secretary General Diego Cordovez ended in the Geneva Palace of Nations today. The Afghan delegation at the talks was headed by Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Shah Mohammad Dost. The Pakistani delegation was headed by Foreign Minister of Pakistan S. Yaqub Ali Khan.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REVIEWS KAVERZNEV TV FILM

PM240818 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Jun 83 First Edition p 3

[V. Vinogradov article under the rubric "On the Television Screen": "A. Kaverznev's 'Afghan Dairy'"]

[Text] A Central Television film crew led by Aleksandr Kaverznev had spent exactly 1 month in Afghanistan. Hundreds of kilometers of difficult roads and meetings with the defenders of the people's power and its enemies lay behind them. Extensive material had been shot for a television documentary film on present-day life in Afghanistan. A. Kaverznev intended to begin working on this immediately after returning to Moscow.

But these plans were not fated to be realized. A Kaverznev died at the height of his powers of creativity and invention. The work was then completed by his friends and colleagues. They took the work diary which A. Kaverznev kept during his assignment as a basis for a film which they called "A. Kaverznev: 'Afghan Diary.'"

Shown yesterday on Central Television, this film was evidence of the considerable work the film crew led by A. Kaverznev carried out during its stay in Afghanistan. Relying on the facts alone, the film's creator was able to show convincingly who had unleashed the present "undeclared war" against Afghanistan, and with what purpose.

But naturally, it is not just a question of the necessity of defending the gains of the April Revolution; the difficult process of a new life coming into being in Afghanistan is at least as important, if not more so. And the film devoted considerable space to reflecting the struggle between outlooks and ways of life, the battle to win hearts and minds.

We would like to thank cordially the film's creators, friends and colleagues of A. Kaverznev, and congratulate them on their creative success.

POLISH GOVERNMENT PROTESTS REAGAN'S SPEECH

PM271120 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Sharp Protest"]

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Jun, TASS -- The PAP news agency today circulated the following statement by the government's press spokesman:

In connection with the speech by the U.S. President on June 23, 1983 in Chicago, a representative of the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw was summoned to the Foreign Ministry of Polish People's Republic, where he was handed a resolute protest from the Government of the Polish People's Republic.

The Polish Government considers this speech as an expression of the incumbent administration's effort to preserve tension in Poland at all costs, the statement pointed out. The speech was made after the end of the visit to Poland by the head of the Roman Catholic Church John Paul II, which promoted further progress in achieving internal stabilization and national accord.

Reagan's speech reflects his dissatisfaction with the fact that the visit of the pope did not bring about political ventures which were envisaged by the American scenario on the development of the situation in Poland.

The Government of the Polish People's Republic demanded that an end be put to the policy of pressure and interference in the internal affairs of Poland. The U.S. Administration fully to blame for the consequences of this policy, which runs counter to international law, the statement emphasizes in conclusion.

GRISHIN RECEIVES SOFIA CITY PARTY DELEGATION

PM241308 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jun 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Meeting at Moscow CPSU Gorkom"]

[Text] A delegation of the Sofia BCP City Committee, led by G. Zlatinova, secretary of the party city committee, arrived in Moscow yesterday at the invitation of Moscow CPSU Gorkom. S. Dikin, deputy chairman of Sofia City People's Council Executive Committee, was in the delegation.

The Bulgarian guests were greeted at Sheremetyevo airport by R.F. Dementyeva, Moscow CPSU Gorkom secretary, S.M. Kolomin, first deputy chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom, and L.M. Perfilova, chief of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Foreign Relations Section. Officials of the Bulgarian Embassy in the USSR were also in the welcoming party.

The same day, the delegation was received by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom. There was a meeting between the emissaries from Sofia and R.F. Dementyeva, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom. During the conversation, they discussed questions of preparations for the forthcoming Sofia days in Moscow. Taking part in the conversation were A.M. Roganov, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, S.M. Kolomin, first deputy chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom, and executives of the party gorkom and Moscow City Soviet.

CORRECTION TO REPORT ON WESTERN 'SUBVERSION' IN POLAND

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U.S., NATO 'ROLE' FOR N. EUROPE DISCUSSED

PM270743 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Jun 83 First Edition p 3

[K. Bogdanov, I. Vladimirov article: "The Role of the 'Tin Soldier'"]

[Text] Over 100 years ago, Hans Christian Andersen, the great Danish storyteller, said: "May blessed peace dawn in all countries. I have always believed and hoped that there would never be war again ...." So far those fine words have remained no more than fine wishes. Two world wars, leaving aside the other wars, major and minor, have rolled destructively across the world. Nor did they spare the homeland of the author of tales beloved of children and adults, or its immediate neighbors.

Now the world is threatened by a terrible new disaster -- the danger of a nuclear war being unleashed. International imperialism headed by the United States is prepared to push all mankind into its abyss. These monstrous plans also assign not an insignificant place to northern Europe.

Having bound Denmark, Norway, and Iceland with the chains of the Atlantic treaty, Washington's strategists for the outset defined the territories of those countries as bridgeheads for aggressive actions against the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries. On the one hand, they took account of their advantageous strategic position: a direct strike could be delivered from the flank against vitally important centers in the USSR and other Warsaw Pact states. Account was also taken here of Norway's common border with the USSR and the "convenient" location of the Baltic. British General Farrer-Hockley, former commander in chief, NATO allied armed forces, Northern Europe, has stayed with frank cynicism that if a war in Europe were not won on the northern flank it would be lost completely.

On the other hand, after defining the territory of northern Europe as a bridgehead for aggression, NATO and above all U.S. strategists calculated that those countries will also incur the retaliatory strike, thereby diverting it from the United States, Britain, and other leading bloc states. In other words, the role of "tin soldier" has been prepared for that region. Let us recall that, when that hero in Andersen's well known tale ceased to be needed, the little soldier was thrown on the fire and burnt. The same fate is also intended for the Scandinavian countries: They are to burn in the fire of nuclear war in the name of "Atlantic solidarity."

To prepare Scandinavian territory for an aggressive war, the NATO leadership has equipped it with military installations. Take Denmark, for example, where according to Western press reports major air bases and airfields are now being built at Karup, Alborg, Tirstrup, Skrudstrup, Vandel, and Varlose; and where naval bases are being built in Copenhagen, Frederikshavn, and Korsor. In western Jutland there are vast NATO dumps where about 5,000 tons of different munitions and a large quantity of fuel are stored. Karup houses the headquarters of the NATO allied armed forces in the Baltic zone. That is not enough for the "hawks," however, and they are exerting constant pressure on the Danish Government to force that country to carry out more vigorous military preparations. In particular, the main attention is being paid to preparing Danish territory to receive NATO troops, including U.S. troops as part of the "support" forces.

There are even more NATO installations located in Norway. It is as though they have gripped that country with tentacles and are leading it toward the nuclear brink. The most dangerous of those installations are the U.S. heavy weapons dumps. As the newspaper FRIHETEN stresses, the dumps will house 155-mm guns capable of firing nuclear ammunition, and other weapons and hardware intended for a U.S. marine brigade.

The Western press points out that there are scattered throughout Norway radar navigation stations designed to guide U.S. nuclear submarine-launched ICBMs, control centers, and organs for the NATO automatic air defense system, and powerful radar stations for the surveillance of the northern Soviet Union. NATO's AWACS reconnaissance system is being deployed in Norway with the same aim in mind, and AWACS-equipped aircraft have already made dummy flights over Norwegian territory. The Norwegian naval bases of Hakonsvern, Olafsvern, Ramsund, and Kristiansand, and the air bases at Andenaes, (Bonak), Bardufoss, and Bodo have also been placed at NATO's disposal.

In addition to the above-mentioned U.S. Marine brigade, a British Marine brigade with a Dutch "commando" batallion attached to it, and a Canadian brigade group have been earmarked for aggression from Norwegian territory. In the opinion of NATO command, those units and divisions which have been trained for operations in Norway's complex conditions are capable, in conjunction with Norwegian Armed Forces, of successfully dealing with the tasks set them.

U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger visited Norway at the beginning of June in the hope of fastening that country even more firmly to Washington's militarist policy. He inspected "important military installations in the Tromso Region" and in other northern areas. In his speeches during the visit, the Pentagon boss more than once stressed Norway's significance as NATO's main strategic outpost in northern Europe.

Nor have NATO's plans overlooked the island territories belonging to Denmark, Norway, or Iceland. The Pentagon and NATO are paying increasingly close attention to Greenland, an island which belongs to Denmark as a self-governing province. The settlement of Thule in the extreme northwest of the island houses a major U.S. base. According to a report in Denmark's WEEKENDAVISEN, it has been assigned virtually a main role "in America's offensive strategy," since it is a control center for airborne and now space combat operations.

U.S. and NATO militarist activeness is also clearly apparent with regard to Iceland, where an air and a naval base are located, and to Denmark's Faeroe Islands. NATO is setting up military installations large and small with the aim of expanding its aggressive potential wherever it can crawl in under cover of hypocritical arguments about "strengthening the defense capability" of the West.

However, the Scandinavian countries' territory is not only being used for the deployment of NATO military bases. Combat operations are being actively rehearsed there. Each year the Atlanticists hold over 60 command staff and troop exercises, games, assemblies, conferences, training exercises, and competitions of all sorts in northern Europe. There are regular NATO mobile forces exercises and model NATO combined forces exercises under such codenames as Bar Frost, Cold Winter, Botany Bay, Northern Wedding, and so forth.

The Pentagon and NATO have no objections to locking Sweden and Finland -- northern Europe's other states -- in their "iron embrace," too. The attempts in that direction are becoming increasingly frequent and persistent. The intrigues against the neutral Scandinavian countries are exacerbating the situation in that region, and that is causing justified alarm and concern to peace-loving forces.

Day by day the movement in northern Europe for a policy of international detente and for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the region and against the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles on the European Continent is expanding. In their struggle for peace and security, the peoples of northern Europe find aid and support in the form of the Soviet Union, which is consistently implementing a Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. That was also demonstrated by the recent Soviet-Finnish talks during which Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, put forward new peace initiatives aimed at realizing the idea of transforming northern Europe into a nuclear-free zone.

The USSR's statement on its readiness to promote the establishment of a zone free of nuclear weapons in northern Europe and also to discuss the question of granting nuclear-free status to the Baltic has aroused a broad response among Scandinavia's progressive public. And even though this Soviet proposal was rejected at a NATO Council session, not only neutral Sweden but, as the Western press writes, also Norway and Denmark -- which are NATO members -- have shown great interest in it.

The Scandinavian peoples refuse to accept the dismal fate of "tin soldiers" that has been prepared for them. They do not intend to sacrifice themselves for the sake of the mercenary interests of the United States and NATO.

FIRST LEG OF BUSH'S WEST EUROPE TOUR UNDERWAY

U.S. Goals Discussed

LD250658 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] President Reagan's bellicose and dangerous course again demands special clarification and pressure on America's European allies. This is the purpose of the current trip to London, Bonn, and several other West European capitals of the American vice president, George Bush. Here's more from our observer Vladislav Kozyakov.

Leaders of the American Administration have lately been paying frequent visits to the Old World. President Reagan made a tour of it recently and for his ministers, especially the Pentagon chiefs, they have become regular guests there. In the last 6 months the vice president has crossed the ocean for a second time. Doesn't this all indicate that it's getting more and more difficult for Washington to sell its policies to other Western countries and the public there, first and foremost? Indeed, no matter what is said about Atlantic solidarity the concern of the West European public over the policy of the Reagan Administration is growing all the time. This justified concern is caused by many actions. Now these are unprecedented economic sanctions, now the steel war or the attempts by Washington to whip up tension in the Middle East or in Central America.

But what arouses quite an alarm, and not only among the Europeans, is Reagan's policy of promoting further a military confrontation with the Soviet Union. Many people in West European countries rightfully expect an answer to the question: What does the American President want by demanding that the Soviet Union should disarm unilaterally and by trying to deploy at whatever cost its new nuclear missiles on European territory so that they could reach Soviet cities in a matter of minutes? These people want to know what role Britain, West Germany, or any other West European country will be playing in Washington's strategy. Perhaps this will be the role of hostages in a so-called limited nuclear war, already masterminded by Pentagon strategists. Neither the President nor his ministers will be able to avoid these questions.

During his current tour Vice President Bush is sure to face them as well. What will his answers be in this case? It's obvious that he will be repeating the directives of the White House aimed at misleading the public. He will be claiming that the Reagan administration wants its delegation to be flexible at the talks with the Soviet Union and that in general the American Government is seeking better relations with the Soviet Union. But today more than ever before what is needed from the American side is not words but deeds, especially when such issues are involved as the relaxation of international tension; the issues of arms control; or the need to consolidate peace. However, the deeds and concrete actions of the Reagan administration are just the opposite.

Significantly, the vice president's visit to Britain almost coincided with the visit there of the American Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger. It appears the vice president will be indulging in White House rhetoric while the defense secretary has taken upon himself the responsibility for the practical aspects of American policy.

Preparations are in full swing in Britain for the deployment of American missiles on British territory. The first American servicing crews have already arrived in Britain. Incidentally, the ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency reported recently that the American Defense Department plans to transfer 20,000 servicemen and members of their families to five NATO countries where a total of 572 cruise and Pershing II missiles will be deployed. According to some estimates it will cost more than $1 billion a year to service them. No one will be able to estimate, however, how much the inevitable consequences of another round of the arms race planned by Washington and NATO and of the increased nuclear danger may cost the peoples of Europe and not Europe alone. In Europe, as in America, the public cannot be unaware of the fact that the Reagan administration turns down all reasonable proposals concerning peace or disarmament, no matter where they're put forward, in Madrid, Vienna, Geneva, Stockholm, Helsinki, Moscow, or Prague. The White House is against accepting the pledge not to be the first to use nuclear arms. It's against declaring a freeze on nuclear arsenals or establishing nuclear-free zones in Europe. Washington officials cherish only one idea today -- how to upset the present balance of forces and step up preparations for nuclear war, giving no thought to the consequences.

Itinerary, 'Chief Tasks'

LD241946 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 24 June 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] U.S. Vice President George Bush arrived in London on the first leg of a tour of West European countries. Bush is also to visit the FRG, Scandinavia, Ireland, and Iceland. The U.S. vice president had already made a trip to the Old World last January. On that occasion his trip was christened an exercise by the Washington administration in what is called public diplomacy. It would appear that such exercises are continuing.

This time too the Washington emissary's chief task is to obtain from the United States' European allies unqualified support for the deployment in Western Europe of new American medium-range nuclear missile weapons, scheduled for December. It would seem that things here are not going quite as smoothly as Washington would like, even though at both the Williamsburg conference and at the NATO Council session in Paris the Reagan administration managed to wrest from its allies a reiteration of their consent to the deployment of the nuclear missiles.

On the eve of his trip, Bush was obliged to acknowledge that the United States position on the question of nuclear weapons is not meeting with due understanding on the part of the West Europeans. In explaining to journalists the essence of the Reagan initiative, Bush told them that come what may Pershing II missiles will be deployed in Western Eueope at the end of the year. In the event of anyone displaying obstinacy, Washington intends to do some armtwisting. One of the main subjects for this treatment will be Denmark, for its parliament recently called for the implementation of the U.S. and NATO plans to be deferred for as long as the Soviet-American talks on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe continue in Geneva. It is no accident that Sweden and Finland find themselves included within the framework of the American vice president's itinerary, for there the movement to turn northern Europe into a nuclear-free zone is gaining ever greater strength.

You already know that Bush indulged in a malicious attack on Finland's peace-loving policy. The White House was even obliged to disavow the vice president's utterances.

There are other issues causing concern to Washington, in particular, the dissatisfaction with U.S. aggressive policies in Central America. In a joint statement at their recent meeting in Stuttgart the leaders of the 10 countries of the European Economic Community criticized the Reagan administration's policy of relying on military solutions to problems in Central America. The West Europeans will have to be taught a lesson, George Bush stated condescendingly in this respect. That is how Washington politicians talk even to their cloest partners.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1345 GMT on 24 June carries a report on Bush's West European tour which notes the following: "Bush also has some 'tough' words prepared for West Germany where, as its leaders fear, the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles threatens to bring the political situation to flash point and lead to unprecedented antiwar actions by the public. "Observers believe that the forthcoming talks will inevitably touch upon the sensitive problem of financial and economic contradictions between the United States and its West European partners. Conceding in fact that growing protectionist trends in U.S. commerical policy were making West Europeans alarmed, Bush, however, made it perfectly clear that no concessions should be expected from the United States."]

Thatcher, Bush Talks End

LD251233 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Text] It is reported from London that talks have ended there between U.S. Vice President Bush and British Prime Minister Thatcher. She expressed complete support for the adventurist course of the Reagan administration aimed at accelerating the arms race. At a press conference in London Bush stated explicitly that cruise missiles and Pershing II's will be deployed at the end of this year in a number of West European countries as envisaged by the time-table.

London Press Conference

LD251546 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0836 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Text] London, 25 Jun (TASS) -- The talks that have ended here between U.S. Vice President G. Bush and Prime Minister M. Thatcher have shown that Washington and London intend to carry out the notorious NATO decision on the deployment in Western Europe of the new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles, targeted at the USSR and other socialist community countries. Thatcher expressed full support for the Reagan administration's adventurist course aimed at stepping up the nuclear arms race and stirring up conflicts in various regions of the world.

A press conference that Bush arranged in London served the aims of Washington's propaganda policy. He clearly announced that cruise and Pershing II missiles will be deployed at the end of this year in a number of West European countries, as "is envisaged by the schedule."

During the press conference the Washington emissary made a clumsy attempt to lay all the blame for lack of success at the Geneva talks upon the Soviet Union, although it is well known that it is actually the United States which -- having put forward the "Reagan zero" and the "interim proposal" in order to achieve military superiority over the USSR -- has brought the talks into deadlock.

Bush repeated the hackneyed U.S. propaganda themes about the "Soviet Union's use" of poisonous chemical substances in Afghanistan and Southeast Asia. From start to finish these false assertions by the White House were repeatedly refuted by prestigious representatives of the West. At the same time the whole world knows that it was actually the U.S. military that used poisonous substances in Vietnam on a large scale, the pernicious consequences of which are still being felt to this day.

The vice president also tried to explain the aims of U.S. policy in Central America, recognizing in doing so that there exists in Western Europe "a lack of understanding" of Washington's interventionist course in the area in question. In expatiating about "economic aid" to the Latin American countries, which the U.S. Administration uses to put pressure on them and to bind them to its policy, Bush did not conceal that these states are also offered "military aid too."

Commenting on the visitor's utterances, the London GUARDIAN stresses that the Washington emissary is like a jazz drummer. He came to Europe to "bang the drum and raise morale in the North Atlantic alliance."

SHEVARDNADZE-LED DELEGATION ENDS PORTUGAL VISIT

CPSU-PCP Meeting Held

LD231156 Moscow TASS in English 0740 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] Lisbon June 23 TASS -- Alvaro Cunhal, the general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party, addressed a meeting of friendship between the Soviet and Portuguese Communists, held on the occasion of the visit to Portugal by a delegation of the CPSU, headed by Eduard Shevardnadze, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia.

The Portuguese Communist Party, he declared, had always acted from positions of defence of national interests, sovereignty and independence. "One can venture to assert however, that the internationalists are the firmest patriots. It is precisely on the principles of proletarian internationalism that the relations of fraternal friendship between the Portuguese Communist Party and the CPSU are based. These relations of friendship and cooperation make a contribution to inter-state contacts, since both our parties speak up in favour of their development and deepening. Irrespective of any pressure on us, we shall never divert from the road of friendship and cooperation with the CPSU. This road accords with the interests not only of the Portuguese Communists but also of the entire people of Portugal, a free and independent country. The relations between our two parties rest on the principles of mutual respect, solidarity, and a common ideological basis -- Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism."

Alvaro Cunhal next pointed out that the struggle for peace has now become a central problem of international affairs. He vigorously criticized the policy of the United States Administration and of the most reactionary NATO circles designed to step up the arms race and heighten international tension. The general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party particularly stressed the danger of the plans for the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in West European countries, adding that their implementation would lead to a disturbance of the military balance and would sharply increase the danger of war.

The Portuguese Communist Party, Alvaro Cunhal said, regards as exceptionally important the proposals of the USSR for a nuclear arms freeze with the object of their subsequent reduction and for the creation of nuclear-free zones, and also the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and the call to other powers to follow suit. "An objective analysis of the present situation leads to the inevitable conclusion. The main threat to peace comes from imperialism, above all, United States imperialism. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries make the main contribution to the struggle for peace."

The general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party expressed serious misgivings over the Pentagon and NATO plans to extend their military presence in Portugal, including the use of Portuguese territory for setting up bases to move the American "Rapid Deployment Force" to Europe, the Middle East, or the Persian Gulf region. He also opposed the deployment of nuclear weapons on national territory and the entry of submarines carrying warheads into Portuguese ports. "Portugal," he pointed out, "must expand relations with all countries on the basis of the principles of mutual advantage, non-intervention into internal affairs, and respect for national independence. Only such a foreign policy will accord with the genuine interests of the country and people."

The meeting ended with the chanting of slogans; "Long Live the Friendship Between the PCP and CPSU" and "Long Live Proletarian Internationalism."

Shevardnadze Address

LD232343 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Excerpts] A meeting of friendship between Soviet and Portuguese comrades has been held in the city of Barreiro near Lisbon. It involved thousands of people and was attended by a visiting delegation of the Soviet Communist Party led by the candidate Politburo member and First Secretary of Georgia's Communist Party Central Committee Eduard Shevardnadze. In his statements at the meeting, Eduard Shevardnadze voiced greetings on behalf of (?80) million Soviet Communists which drew loud cheers. The situation in Europe, he said, is becoming particularly disturbing and dangerous. The United States and NATO intend to install there new quantities of American nuclear missiles whose deployment will entail another swing in the arms race and dangerously (?approximate) the war threat.

The Soviet Union and other Warasw Treaty countries have suggested another road outlined in the concrete and realistic initiatives advanced by the General Secretary Yuriy Andropov and expressed in decisions adopted by the recent session of the Supreme Soviet. The Soviet Union, Eduard Shevardnadze said, calls for freezing nuclear weapons quantitively and qualitatively, while the talks on their limitation and reduction are in progress. And it is enough to analyze America's and NATO's reactions to the Soviet peace initiatives to see the true value of the myth about an alleged Soviet threat.

A year ago, the USSR pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and urged the other nuclear powers to follow suit. However, the West has not responded to this day. (?Early) this year in Prague, the Warsaw Treaty countries proposed to sign with the NATO members a treaty on nonaggression and on the maintenance of peaceful relations. A treaty that would include the pledge not to be the first to use either nuclear or conventional weapons. And again there is no clear reply from NATO so far.

Such are the diametrically opposite approaches to the (?question) of peace in Europe and in the rest of the world. A nuclear war cannot be won, but peace in Europe and in the world at large can and must be gained. Eduard Shevardnadze went on to say, no matter how grave is the situation on the international scene, no matter how strong and treacherous is imperialism, one cannot fail to see that the forces opposing war are vast and powerful.

They are quite capable of putting a reliable obstacle on the road of potential aggressor aggressors. This is what socialist countries want to achieve. The antiwar movement is rapidly growing and gaining strength on all continents. And in Portugal, as elsewhere, the Communists are in the forefront of peace champions. The Communist Parties of the Soviet Union and Portugal are linked by many decades of joint struggle for their common cause, the happiness of their nations, Eduard Shevardnadze continued. Their affinity will strengthen every year, and strengthen friendship between the Portuguese and Soviet peoples.

Leaves Portugal for Moscow

PM271113 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Delegation's Return"]

[Text] Lisbon, 26 Jun -- the CPSU delegation headed by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, which has been here at the invitation of the Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee, left Lisbon for Moscow today. The delegation included A.A. Khomyakov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Tambov CPSU Obkom, and Yu.V. Zhilin, leader of the CPSU Central Committee International Department consultants group.

At the airport the delegation was seen off by A. Cunhal, general secretary of the PCP, other PCP leaders, and by V.P. Vdovin, USSR ambassador to Portugal.

[Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1850 GMT on 26 June broadcast a similar report which adds: "The delegation was met at the airport in Moscow by Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee."]

ZIMYANIN-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR FRANCE

LD271057 Moscow TASS in English 1014 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 27 TASS -- A delegation of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the two chambers of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR flew out of Moscow for Paris today at the invitation of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly of France. The Soviet Delegation is led by Mikhail Zimyanin, vice chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

MARCHUK RECEIVES FRENCH BANK PRESIDENT

LD242011 Moscow TASS in English 1518 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 24 TASS -- Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology of the USSR, Guriy Marchuk today received President of the French Bank "Societe Generale" Jacques Mayoux. Questions of scientific-technical and industrial cooperation between the USSR and France were discussed.

U.S. 'COAXING' OF ISRAEL ATTACKED IN IZVESTIYA

PM252211 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Konstatin Geyvandov article under rubric "Political Observer's Opinion": "Rewarding the Aggressor"]

[Text] The agreement on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanese territory, which was signed between Lebanon and Israel on 17 May and which had been drafted under the patronage of the U.S. Administration, still remains a scrap of paper that does not impose any obligation upon the aggressor. I was able to see this for myself, having just completed a trip to Lebanon. The Israeli occupiers have firmly entrenched themselves in the suburbs of Beirut, having tightly encircles the capital militarily. They have settled in just as firmly in other regions that are also under Israeli occupation. In Tel Aviv's opinion, the most that can be said, is that this is redeployment of the interventionists' forces and their concentration mainly in the southern areas in order, on the one hand, to get a stranglehold on the south of Lebanon, and on the other hand, to reduce the losses in manpower and equipment to the occupiers that are being inflicted daily by the Lebanese patriots.

Strictly speaking, the development of events has graphically confirmed that in signing the agreements, the Israeli rulers and their U.S. patrons knew full well that the agreement was not designed to be implemented -- insofar as the withdrawal of the Israeli forces of occupation from Lebanon is concerned, of course. At the same time, it served as a conventient cover for Washington, and, sheltered behind this screen, Washington rapidly set about a process which was christened by certain U.S. newspapers as the "rehabilitation of Begin's regime which had been condemned by the world public after the Israeli aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. In point of fact, it is a question not so much of rehabilitation, as overt rewarding of the aggressor. To say nothing of the fact that the White House is encouraging Israeli actions in Lebanon, Washington over the past month, has made a series of deep bows toward Tel Aviv, including an invitation to Premier Begin to make an official visit to the United States in July.

The desire of Reagan's administration to play up to its Israeli allies is so great, that it has once again found it easy to renounce even the formal postulates of its own policy. The U.S. President's assurance given to the American Jewish community, that the Israeli settlements on the occupied West Bank of the River Jordan will no longer be "an obstacle" to peace in the region, should be evaluated in precisely this vein. If the fact is taken into account that Israel and the United States call the document foisted upon Lebanon "a peace agreement," then it is easy to guess what kind of peace they are preparing for other occupied Arab territories.

Commenting on President Reagan's statement, cited above, THE WASHINGTON POST wrote: "This is a change of policy which Prime Minister Menachem Begin strove persistently to secure and which signals a preelection passivity in the United States' Near East policy." What the newspaper calls "passivity," is in fact, the most active coaxing of the Israeli aggressors. And it has become a behavioral norm for every U.S. Administration in recent decades, when on the eve of presidential elections, a chase begins in the United States for the votes of Jewish electors and for the finance provided by Zionist capital. Of course, more profound motives also exist -- the source of which, in two words, may be termed spiritual kinship.

One does not have to go very far for examples. THE NEW YORK TIMES recently reported that U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger had confirmed the determination to continue the implementation of the "American-Israeli accord on cooperation in opposing the Soviet military threat to the Near East."

This is the same thing known as the "strategic alliance" between the United States and Israel, which is designed to serve Washington's global interests directed against the USSR, the whole socialist community, and the national liberation movement. Relying on this, U.S. imperialism uses a broad arsenal of dirty means for the purpose of achieving its objectives -- armed aggression, military threats, the diplomacy of separate capitulatory deals, economic pressure, and so forth.

The U.S. Administration values the services of its Israeli lansquenets so highly that it stoops to forgeries, falsifications and brazen deception of the U.S. public in order to ensure their full support. Thus, information about a secret report from the U.S. General Accounting Office was leaked to the press, which shows that the United States systematically understates the declared sums of military and economic aid granted to Israel. Moreover, the report points out that the United States grants Israel far more favorable terms for repaying loans (those few that do have to be repaid -- K.G.), than to other countries; constantly turns a blind eye to violations of U.S. laws where Israel is concerned; and gives Israel freedom of action even in those cases when such action contradicts U.S. policy.

While strengthening the "strategic alliance" with Tel Aviv, Washington does not forget to spur its NATO partners for active help in this respect. And the NATO partners readily respond. For instance, the ink was hardly dry on the Israeli Lebanese agreement when a decision was adopted at a session of the European Council at the level of heads of state and government of the "Common Market" countries, to lift the embargo on financial aid to Israel and resume the exchange of parliamentary delegations between the EEC countries and Tel Aviv on a permanent basis. Barely a few days had elapsed after that, when the butchers of the Parlestinians and Lebanese were received with open arms in West European capitals.

The course toward indulging and appeasing the aggressor will inevitably lead to his being encouraged to undertake new adventures. But this is just what the Israeli rulers want. It is no secret that for a long time now they have been building up the military might of the Israeli Army of occupation in the Al-Biqa' Valley, seeking a pretext for attacking the Palestinians and Syrians. As the U.S. press reports, it is now very possible that Tel Aviv will use as a new pretext... the great losses which the occupiers are sustaining from operations by the Lebanese patriots.

Such are the facts which shed light on the Near East policy of the United States and its NATO partners. And no hypocritical verbiage about "balance" and about a desire "to seek friends among the Arabs" will help to conceal them.

COVERAGE OF PLO CLASHES, NEED FOR ARAB UNITY

PRAVDA Rounds Up Reports

PM271140 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS reports under general heading "Regarding the Situation Within the PLO"]

[Text] Amman, 25 Jun -- The local press notes that differences of opinion within the PLO have recently developed into sporadic armed clashes between individual combat detachments of the Fatah organization deployed in the Al-Biqa' Valley (Lebanon).

It is noted that Colonel Abu Musa, leader of one of the groups, has demanded the creation of a "collective leadership" within Fatah and has raised several other political demands with Y. Arafat.

Under the conditions that have developed, representatives of various Palestinian groups are coming out with appeals to preserve the unity of ranks within the Palestinian resistance movement, since the continuation of discord would benefit only Israel and the United States and will deal a blow against pan-Arab interests.

Tunis, 25 Jun -- Y. 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has arrived in Tunis from Damascus. According to the Tunisian news agency TAP, the Syrian authorities recommended that Y. 'Arafat leave Syrian territory. The PLO Executive Committee chairman expressed regret in connection with this decision and noted that potential armed clashes between individual Palestinian detachments could do serious harm to the Palestinian revolution's cause.

Damascus, 25 Jun -- the Syrian news agency SANA has confirmed that Syria considers Y. 'Arafat's presence in the country undesirable. At the same time the news agency statement speaks of Syria's intention to defend its position, linked with the interests of the Palestinian revolution and the PLO. The Central Committee of the People's Front for the Liberation of Palestine has called for continuation of the struggle to maintain PLO unity and the gains achieved during the prolonged struggle, which has cost the lives of many Palestinian patriots. According to reports, the PLO leadership has proposed convening an extraordinary session of the Fatah Central Committee to examine the situation which has developed and prevent a split within the PLO, which would damage the just struggle against Israeli aggression.

'Arafat's Gratitude to USSR

LD262056 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 26 Jun 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLo Executive Committee, who is in Prague, has expressed sincere gratitude to the USSR for its unswerving support for the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine. In the imperialist press, 'Arafat noted, a campaign has been unleashed about which many are now talking. Its aim is to subvert the authority of the PLO in the eyes of public opinion in the international arena. Our response, 'Arafat, said, will be even greater cohesion and unity among our people, both on the occupied Palestinian territory and outside its boundaries.

Arab Leaders on Consolidation

LD242253 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 25 Jun 83

[From "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksey Zlatorunskiy]

[Text] The Arab countries are escalating their struggle to reinforce the unity of their ranks against the escalating danger of imperialist and Zionist intervention. Special attention is being paid to the necessity of closing the ranks of the Palestinian resistance movement around the PLO which is the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people, and which is recognized by many international organizations and countries. For this reason, Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, flew to Damascus, and will meet with both the Syrian and Palestinian leaderships. Also, Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamad Mzali received Abu Mazin, member of the PLO Executive Committee. They affirmed the necessity of establishing stronger struggle relations between the PLO and the Arab countries confronting the Israeli aggression.

The governments of Jordan and Iraq issued two official statements which called for reinforcing PLO unity and supporting its legitimate struggle. New agencies report that Yasir 'Arafat is directing talks concerning this issue. The leaders of the resistance movement organizations, also, work toward the reinforcement of the unity of all Palestinian organizations and coordinating their work with the Arab countries.

Fatah Revolutionary Council

LD242314 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab world 1530 GMT 24 Jun 83

[From "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksey Zlatorunskiy]

[Text] A meeting of the Fatah Revolutionary Council was held this week in Damascus. Our commentator Vladimir Bilyakov writes concerning this:

WAFA reported that the participants in the meeting discussed the situation in the international, Arab and Palestinian spheres. The statement issued after the Fatah Revolutionary Council meeting condemned the campaign of lies against the Palestinian revolution, which is aimed at breaking the steadfastness of the Palestinian people, demoralizing them and forcing despair on them. The organizers of this campaign believe that despair and distrust can lead the Palestinian revolution to surrender to the plots of imperialism and Zionism and their agents. Events indicate that American imperialism is trying to liquidate the issue of the Palestinians, to destroy the PLO and to force an American-style peace on the Middle East region. The statement of the Fatah Revolutionary Council also said that the Palestinian people are totally committed to continue the revolution until victory is complete.

The meeting of the Fatah Revolutionary Council paid special attention to the issue of Palestinian national unity. This is understood, because the unity of the Palestinian people is a guaranteed weapon in their struggle. The unanimity of the Palestinians concerning the treacherous Camp David's bargain has defeated the plots of its participants concerning the enforcement of the notorious autonomy for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The resolutions of the Palestine National Council sessions in February consolidated the unity of the Palestinian ranks, resulting in a pessimistic reaction in Washington and Tel Aviv.

On the other hand, weakening the unity of the Palestinian revolution or any of its units is in the interest of the enemies of the Palestinians. Yitzhaq Shamir, Israeli minister of foreign affairs, announced recently that any rift and any internal problems within the PLO are good news for Israel. This is true today because the Palestinian revolution is experiencing [passage indistinct]. The recent meeting of communist and workers' parties in Arab counties pointed out that preserving the national unity of the Palestinian people is the responsibility not only of the patriotic Palestinians but of all the patriotic forces in the Arab world. This matter should be accepted.

JORDANIAN CROWN PRINCE INTERVIEW BROADCAST

LD241646 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 24 Jun 83

[From the Vremya newscast; video interview with Jordanian Crown Prince Hasan speaking in Arabic with superimposed Russian translation]

[Text] Tension persists in Lebanon while the Israeli aggressor steps up punitive operations in an attempt to break the mounting popular resistance. In the mountainous regions of the country there is no end to the intercommunal armed clashes provoked by Tel Aviv. This is what Crown Prince Hasan of Jordan said in an interview with our correspondent:

[Begin recording] The Middle East, where the Arab-Israeli conflict continues, is now going through a complicated and decisive stage in its history. In this connection the well-known position of the Soviet Union acquires special significance. The Soviet proposals embrace all aspects of a Middle East settlement, including the need for restoring the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. There is also the question of collective international efforts with the indispensable participation of the Soviet Union. The significance of these proposals is growing daily.

We received with great satisfaction the speech by Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko at the recent session of the USSR Supreme Soviet where he declared that the role of the Soviet Union in the Middle East is not the role of a passive observer. I consider this statement especially important in light of the events taking place in the occupied territories, in Holy Jerusalem, on the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and in other places.

No honest person in the world can calmly regard the tyranny of the occupation forces. At the present time, Israel has colonized some 70 percent of the seized Arab territories. About 140 Israeli settlements are already located there. Such a dangerous situation must provoke an intensification of activity on the international arena for the purpose of obtaining a withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories, thus preventing a further aggravation of the tension.

Moreover, the present situation has been compounded by Israel's presence in Lebanon. We consider that the restoration of the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon is of the utmost necessity for stabilizing the situation in the region as a whole.

I would like once more to stress the important role of the Soviet Union in the Middle East. Incidentally, I recently mentioned this in an interview with American television. We know that the USSR has always called for unity of action of the Arab countries, and for us this is an incentive to close our ranks. In such a complex period such unity is necessary for the fulfillment of the aspirations of all Arabs, for the securing of their happy future, above all of the Palestinian Arabs, so that they may live worthily as free men in their native land. [end recording]

SANDINIST FRONT DELEGATION VISITS MOSCOW

LD211446 Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 21 TASS -- A delegation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. The delegation is headed by Coordinator of the Political Commission of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front Bayardo Arce Castano.

Meets Chernenko, Ponomarev

LD242329 Moscow TASS in English 1904 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 24 TASS -- The attempts to destabilize the situation in Nicaragua, to strangle the Sandinist People's Revolution, are in line with the U.S. hegemonistic aggressive course in Central America and the Caribbean Basin.

This is noted in a report on a meeting held at the CPSU Central Committee between member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Chernenko; alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev; Deputy Chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Karen Brutents; and a delegation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua: Coordinator of the Political Commission of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, Commandant of the Revolution Bayardo Arce Castano (the head of the delegation; and member of the Sandinist Assembly, Chief of the front's International Department Julio Lopez.

The sides firmly denounced the armed aggression against Nicaragua and declared for the early peace settlement of the situation in Central America on the basis of the dialogue and bilateral negotiations and reaffirmed the inalienable right of all peoples of the region to decide their future themselves.

On behalf of the front's national leadership and the Government of National Reconstruc-tin of Nicaragua, Commandant of the Revolution Bayardo Arce Castano expressed sincere gratitude to the CPSU, the Soviet people as a whole, for the fraternal solidarity with the Nicaraguan patriots' struggle. He reaffirmed once again the desire of the people and the Government of Nicaragua to live in peace and to maintain normal, good, mutual relations with its neighbors and all other countries, including the United States.

The front's delegation highly appraised the Soviet initiatives which propose a realistic and constructive program of ensuring peace and international security. The delegation emphasized that the Soviet people's accomplishments are an inspiring example for the countries fighting for national and social liberation, for the cause of peace.

The two sides expressed the mutual striving for further consolidation of friendly cooperation between the Soviet and Nicaraguan peoples, development of links between the CPSU and the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

Condemn U.S. Nicaragua Policy

PA251251 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1231 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow, 25 Jun (EFE) -- Bayardo Arce, commander of the revolution and political coordinator of the FSLN, and Konstantin Chernenko, "number two" of the CPSU, today issued a joint condemnation of the U.S. attempts to destabilize Nicaragua.

Bayardo Arce is heading a Sandinist Government delegation that is on an official visit to the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU. The visit began last Tuesday and ends today with a private visit to Leningrad, after which the Nicaraguans will return to Moscow to board a flight to Sofia, where they have also been officially invited by the Bulgarian authorities.

The two principal interlocutors of Bayardo Arce in the Soviet capital have been Konstantin Chernenko -- principal "ideologist" of the party and "number two" of the Politburo -- and Boris Ponomarev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee who is responsible for relations with fraternal parties of noncommunist countries.

In the joint declaration, the Nicaraguan delegation and their Soviet hosts condemn the military aggression suffered by Nicaragua from abroad and come out for an "urgent negotiated settlement."

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA PRAISES FRIENDSHIP WITH USSR

PM221614 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 83 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "High Assessment"]

[Text] Managua, 19 Jun -- The friendship between the peoples of Nicaragua and the USSR is a model example of relations between developing and developed countries based upon mutual respect, selfless cooperation, and striving for joint efforts in the names of peace and detente, Daniel Ortega, member of the national leadership of the Sandinista Front for National Liberation and coordinator of the Junta of Nicaragua's Government of National Reconstruction, has declared. He addressed a meeting of Nicaraguan-Soviet friendship held in the city of Chinandega where a large detachment of Soviet medical workers is working. Almost a year ago they came to Nicaragua to help the local population which had suffered from floods. At the request of the Nicaraguan Government they have stayed on to carry on their noble service under harsh tropical conditions.

CPSU POLITBURO CONVENES REGULAR SESSION

LD241533 Moscow TASS in English 1512 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 24 TASS -- At its regular meeting the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee discussed a number of questions of economic, social, and cultural development.

Proposals for a procedure for planning and material and technical supply in the system of the agroindustrial complex of the USSR were considered. The objective behind them is that the activities of all ministries and departments comprising the agroindustrial complex should be planned as a single whole with the active participation of collective farms, state farms, and agroindustrial amalgamations in this matter.

Corresponding union and republican bodies shall see to it that control figures for the development of the agroindustrial complex are brought down to agricultural, industrial, and other enterprises and organizations, having in view that at all levels of planning control figures for the limits of capital investments, volumes of deliveries of mineral fertilizers, agricultural machinery, and other indicators are brought down to them simultaneously with control figures for volumes of purchases of agricultural produce and the output of manufactures.

Plans for the material and technical supply of collective farms, state farms, and other organizations of the agroindustrial complex are to be patt of the five-year and annual plans of ministries, departments, union republics and are to be drawn up on the basis of requests from farms for material and technical facilities to be considered beforehand by agroindustrial amalgamations.

The Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee supported proposals prepared by the Council of Ministers of the USSR together with the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tadzhikistan on measures for the further development of the municipal economy of the city of Dushanbe in 1984-1990, the construction of residential houses there, children's institutions, schools, hospitals, municipal, and public-service establishments.

The meeting of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee considered and approved measures aimed at a certain extension, as of August this year, of the circle of persons who have the right to extra payments in addition to old age pensions for an uninterrupted service at one enterprise, institution, or organization.

In pursuance of the tasks set by the June (1983) plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, the Political Bureau decided to establish a commission to prepare proposals for a reform of the general-education school and the system of vocational training.

At its meeting the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee heard a report by Andrey Gromyko on his talks with the foreign minister of Pakistan, Yaqub Khan, and discussed some other questions of Soviet foreign policy.

ANDROPOV EXPRESSES GRATITUDE FOR CONGRATULATIONS

PM241632 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jun 83 First Edition p 1

["Sincere Gratitude" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Through the Soviet press I want to express sincere gratitude to the party and state organizations; to the labor collectives of enterprises, institutions, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes, and educational establishments; to the servicemen of the Soviet Army and Navy; and to all citizens of the Soviet Union who congratulated me on my election to the post of chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. I see in these greetings the main thing -- Soviet people's approval of the Leninist foreign and domestic policies of the Communist Party and the Soviet State; and unanimous support for the course of the comprehensive improvement of developed socialism, the heightening of the creative activity, initiative, and responsibility of all working people; and the consistent and steadfast struggle for peace.

I am sincerely touched by the comradely congratulations of the leaders of the fraternal socialist countries, communist and workers parties, and national liberation movements who are struggling along with us for universal peace, democracy, national independence, and social progress.

I express profound gratitude to foreign statesmen and public figures for their congratulations. I would like to avail myself of this opportunity to reaffirm the Soviet Union's undeviating adherence to the cause of a lasting and just peace for all people on earth.

PENTECOSTALIST FAMILY ALLOWED TO LEAVE FOR ISRAEL

LD260956 Moscow TASS in English 0855 GMT 26 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 26 TASS -- The family of Pentecostalist Petr Vashchenko is leaving Krasnoyarsk territory in accordance with the established procedure for departure from the USSR for residence abroad. His wefe and 13 children are leaving together with him at the invitation of their daughter Lidia who went to Israel earlier.

CHARGES BY 'CLERICAL EXTREMISTS' ANSWERED

LD221556 Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian 0000 GMT 21 Jun 83

["Notes" by Doctor of History Jonas Anicas on "Topics of Freedom of Conscience: Religious Extremism, Its Sources and Aims"]

[Text] Soviet laws providing that religious communities unite citizens 18 years of age and over for the satisfaction of their religious needs are not to the liking of clerical extremists. According to these regulations minors cannot be members of a religious community. Therefore they cannot be compelled to learn religious dogma in an organized and active manner or to perform religious rites.

But the extremists forget that this is legal norm not only in socialist states. Many laws in bourgeois states regulating the work of religious communities contain provisions allowing free choice of religion only at a certain age, which, according to traditions and laws of one state or another, guarantees mental and moral maturity. For example, the Swiss Constitution starting with the words "In the Name of Almighty God" states that no one can be compelled to be a member of a religious community, learn religion, or perform any religious act.

Soviet cult laws state that religious unions of believing citizens must be registered as religious communities or believers' groups and that they can start their activity only after local government organs pass a decision on their registration. The fact of the registration of a religious community means that it is obliged to adhere to the law and that it is protected by laws defending religious freedom. A religious community is not registered only when the aims and methods of its activity, religion, and the performance of rites are linked with the violation of the law or with encroachment on (?personal) and civic rights. Clerical extremists call this requirement of Soviet law a limitation of the believers' rights. According to them: "Agreements with executive committees of the soviets of people's deputies forced upon parishes are one of the most vivid examples that the separation of church from state is written only on the pages of the Constitution and is not practiced in life."

The extremists endeavor by every means to hamper the registration of religious communities but they do not aim their accusation at the bourgeois states where the activity of religious organizations is also controlled, the order of their formation and registration is established, where corresponding institutions approve the regulations of these organizations and observe their fulfilment. In some bourgeois states cult organizations are either registered with and controlled by [words indistinct], the Ministry of Education, or by special government organs for religious affairs. For example, the British church law states that religious communities of all persuasions, excluding the Anglican Church, that have more than 20 members must be officially registered with the general registrar of English and Wales and only then can they have permission to assemble for prayers.

The ideologists of clerical anticommunism received with anger and irritation Article 52 of the Soviet Constitution and Article 50 of the Lithuanian Consitution which forbid the incitement of discord and hatred in connection with religious beliefs. This is a great humane requirement corresponding with the complete principle of freedom of conscience.

Why is this regulation fully understood by people of good will, including many believers [words indistinct].

First, this regulation defends individual rights independently of one's views toward religion. In a socialist state the law is equally applied to believers and nonbelievers. They both are creators of a new life. Furthermore, this regulation also defends the rights of nonbelievers, protects them from the churchgoers' attacks.

Second, it is stressed in our Constitution that the most important duty of Soveit citizens, including believers, is to adhere to Soviet laws and observe legal norms that are in force in the state and society. The relations of state and church are regulated by the laws of religious cults which [words indistinct] are linked with Article 39 of the Constitution which stresses that citizens, enjoying rights and freedoms, including freedom of conscience, must not harm the interests of the society and state and the rights of other citizens.

Third, Article 52 of the Constitution forbids the incitement of discord among individual religious cults. The Soviet Government resolutely eliminates former religious privileges and proclaims that all religious cults are equal.

Thus the reasons for the anger of the enemies of socialism because of the requirements of Article 52 of the Constitution are obvious. Searching for [words indistinct] opposition in the socialist society they [words indistinct]. The world outlook and psychology of a religious man [words indistinct] by the propaganda of clerical anticommunism. The way to this is barred by the Constitution regarding the incitement of discord and hatred in connection with religious beliefs.